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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

Saturday's Shipping Report announced three arrivals from Sea: The MARQUIS OF HASTINGS from Portsmouth the 23d of October, and Madras the 27th of March; the Ceylon from Colombo and Trincomalee; and the HELEN from the Isle of Bourbon: particulars of which, together with a List of Passengers, will be found in our last page.

The following, altho' from the LONDON COURIER, will not be very well relished by some of our degenerate Calcutta Tories:—

Bishop of Gloucester's Charge.—In the Visitation Charge of the Bishop of Gloucester, there are some remarks from his Lordship (Henry Ryder, D. D.) on subject of the Clergy's personal attention to the sources of their "pecuniary support," and which observations merit to be quoted. They are as follows:—

"The discipline and practice of the primitive Church, and even (in times of greater degeneracy and laxity) the Canons, and above all the Ordination Service of our own Communion, breathe the loftiest spirit of Ministerial devotedness, enforce the strictest rules of abstraction from the world. 'Forsake and set aside, as much as you may, all worldly cares and studies,' &c.

"It requires no special gift of discernment, no nice casuistry, to set the mark of *unlawfulness* upon the pursuits of business in a clerical life. All are excluded—all trades, professions, employments, and laborious studies, which cannot fairly claim the plea of necessity, or which have not a reference direct, or decided, though indirect to the labours and objects of the profession, &c. We are set apart for higher and still better things. We have our own vocation, and in that we can hardly be too earnest, too laborious, too much absorbed. Within the limits, however, and conformable to the definition above laid down, there are occupations, in which the present constitution of society seems often to require, and the purity of the Christian Priesthood to permit us to be engaged.

"Of such pursuits, *personal attention* to the sources of our pecuniary support, and especially the superintendence of our assigned portion of land, stands obviously the *first*. That degree of regard to our temporal concerns, which will prevent waste, and enable us to '*use no man anything*,' which will maintain our families in decent comfort, educate our children, and provide, if possible, some moderate inheritance for those, whom we leave behind, cannot, in the present circumstances of the Church, be blamed.—It is not incompatible with Christian duty, or with the standard of Ministerial Spirituality. It is even needful to prevent many scandals and offences, which neglect and consequent distress would produce. But all beyond—the devotion of any considerable time to these objects—the indulgence of anxious solicitude—the aim at 'much goods laid up in store,' directly overstep the boundary, and plunge us into sin. Innocent as agricultural pursuits, the primitive business of man, appear, even they are found to draw us down and chain us to the earth; and our *personal occupation* of land is, on that very account, justly and wisely restrained by the Legislature within narrow limits. Indeed, the very nature of the property, which was from the earliest period, and by scriptural authority, set apart for the subsistence of the Clerical order, clearly proves the intention of secluding us, as much as may be, from worldly cares. The tithe severed, the

corn in the sheaf, the hay in the mow, prepared for our use, are so many mementos of the design of the institution, in which we hold a place—endowed with *gratuitous* provision, and therefore consecrated to the undivided service of our God and Saviour."—*Courier, Oct. 5.*

Military State of Spain.—The Report to the Spanish Cortes by the Minister at War will be read with deep attention; and shall we not add, with unmixed admiration of the manly honesty, intrepid frankness, and calm resolution which breathe in every line of it? No man is so truly formidable as he who knows and acknowledges the full extent of the evils with which he has to struggle; and no Government so well deserves the confidence of its subjects, as that which tells them plainly that its existence depends on their affectionate support. Lopez Banos has, by this appeal to the nation, taken the only effectual means to rouse them. He paints for the Spaniards without disguise the attitude of their own military force—of their internal enemies—and of foreign powers. He shows them that they have a Ministry capable of contemplating and of encountering danger, and not merely bold to meet it, but sagacious to provide the means of its removal. Concealment and deception are at all times the resources of a feeble cause. In this state paper there is abundant evidence of consciousness in the Spanish Minister, that the liberties of his country are about to triumph. The troops of the line, now 52,000, are to be increased by 48,000, of which 10,000 are in arrear to the old establishment of the army. The whole of the militia are to be completed; and after crushing the domestic foe, Spain will be in a condition to accept, without shrinking, whatever chances the fear or folly of neighbouring States may bring about. With regard to these Powers, no intemperate or unprovoked expressions have escaped the Secretary of the War Department. It is clear enough, that the military equipments and supplies of the rebels are supposed to come from beyond the Pyrenees, and that there may "possibly" be views entertained by the Holy Alliance, against which, says Lopez Banos, it would be wisdom to provide, since Spain ought not to "abandon her fate to uncertain contingencies, or to the will of foreigners." But beyond this there is nothing imputed, and no State or Sovereign is accused of hostility to the Spaniards; while "it is presumed that the Government of Portugal will always be ready to furnish to his Majesty, in cases of extremity, every assistance it can afford." On the whole, we think that this official representation cannot fail to animate the Constitutional Spaniards, and to encourage further the most sanguine hopes entertained of them by their advocates among the free nations of the world.—*Times.*

Melancholy Occurrence.—Yesterday afternoon (October 1) a chimney in the Ship public-house, Chudleigh, was observed to be on fire; and on the alarm being given, three soldiers, belonging to the 9th Lancers, who were returning from Plymouth, where they had escorted a deserter, entered the house to render assistance, when Mr. Windsor, the landlord, desired one of them to discharge his pistol, which was loaded with a ball cartridge, up the chimney; but the soldier, more effectually to bring down the burning soot, added a quantity of shot; and whilst in the act of ramming it down the pistol accidentally went off, and, shocking to relate Mrs. Windsor, who was standing opposite the soldier, received the whole contents in her body, which killed her on the spot.—*Exeter Flying Post.*

An Intrepid Aéronaut.—A young Aéronaut, of the name of Fassy, lately made an ascension at Marseilles, which was very near proving fatal to him. At five o'clock in the evening the balloon arose in the presence of numerous spectators; the hasty disappearance of the object of their attention soon spread general alarm, when they again perceived the balloon, and discovered that it had lost its spherical form, was falling with terrific rapidity.] The most dreadful conjectures were now formed, and every one crowded to the spot where M. Fassy intended to have descended. Soon they learnt that he had come down in perfect safety near the hamlet of Saint Charles. The cause of the rapid fall which had so justly alarmed the spectators, was as follows:—M. Fassy having arrived at a great height, encountered contrary winds, which forced his balloon in every direction. He then thought of descending, and to accomplish this he pulled the silken string of the valve; but the latter being placed on the lower side of the machine, was so tightened within the folds, which were gummed, that it could not leave open to the gas a free passage. The Aéronaut saw himself reduced to pass the night in the air, or to burst his balloon; this last course seemed to him dangerous, and he adopted one which might have precipitated him six thousand feet. Standing upright in his vacillating bark, he drew towards him the valve by grappling with the balloon. He then broke it with an admirable presence of mind; but the gas evaporating too speedily, he came down with great rapidity. M. Fassy, however, as an able navigator, had reserved his ballast for this decisive moment. On the point of being precipitated to the earth, he threw out his bags, and his anchor, and the machine suddenly lightened, slackened its fall, and left the aéronaut the means of descending in as good state as he had started.—*Paris Paper.*

Fatal Accident.—In the night of Thursday, the 5th Oct., a most unfortunate and nearly fatal accident occurred to Mr. Samuel Mumford, who formerly resided at Aythrop Hall, Aythrop Rothing, but who now, with his brother John, occupies Stock Hall Farm, at Matching. It appears that their orchard had been robbed, and on the night in question, Mr. John Mumford was upon the watch, with a loaded gun, when hearing some persons shake the trees, he called to his brother Samuel to accompany him, in order to apprehend them. Samuel obeyed the summons, and immediately proceeded to the spot, when he encountered a man, whom he collared, and was struggling with him, when John came up to his assistance, with the gun in his hand, on observing which, the villain attempted to take it from him, and, whether the trigger was pulled by him intentionally, or whether by accident, it is not possible to prove; but the gun went off, and the contents lodged in the outer side of Mr. Samuel Mumford's thigh. Providentially, however, motives of humanity induced Mr. J. Mumford to put but few shot into the deadly instrument, which had otherwise in all probability, proved fatal to his brother. His thigh is much lacerated, but hopes are entertained of his doing well. Mr. Quire, an eminent surgeon in the parish, being sent for, the wound was dressed, and every attention given; during the confusion, the villains, supposed to be five or six in number, took to their heels, leaving behind them a quantity of apples, prepared for taking away. Mr. Quire having observed, in his passage to Mr. Mumford's several suspicious persons, among whom were George Prior, Charles Prior, and Benjamin Willy, he strongly suspected them to be of the party, and most spiritedly challenged and took them into custody; these men have undergone two examinations, and are at this time lodged in Barking prison. They prove to be three single men, lodging at one house in the neighbourhood, and it is expected that the Messrs. Mumfords will be able to identify their persons.—*Chelmsford Chronicle.*

Large Fish.—On Saturday last, a fish weighing perhaps two tons, got amongst the rocks on Killeny shore, where after ineffectual efforts to regain the deep water, it was at length exhausted, and was taken possession of by the country people, when nearly dead. It now lies on the spot where it was finally cast, on a ledge of rocks at the west entrance to Killeny bay, at the foot of the Telegraph-hill. Yesterday crowds went to view

it, notwithstanding that 10J. admission was demanded, a kind of tent having been erected over it. In length it is 21 feet, and is very full about the middle probably 8 feet in girth. From having the air holes like the whale for spouting water, it was said by many to be a young one of that species, but the general opinion, however, seemed to be that it was a fish vulgarly known by the name of herring hog. The head certainly does not resemble that of a whale, except in the roundness of the fore-head, but the mouth is of great length, resembling an enormous bill, for there do not appear to be any teeth.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

Falkirk Tryst.—Falkirk Tryst began on Monday (Oct. 7) The number of black cattle was uncommonly great, and the prices still lower than last year. A gentleman informs us, that he bought a parcel of three year old bullocks which would feed up to thirty stone, at £ 4. 10s. a head; and after all, such is the discouraging aspect of the market, that he is not sure but he may be a loser by his bargain. To all appearance the distress will be as great among the farmers in the Highland districts, as in the grain countries. As a proof of the extreme depression in the value of agricultural produce, a friend mentioned to us a few days ago, that in some parts of Forfarshire, the farmers were selling their potatoes at one shilling a bushel to persons who would take them out of the ground.

Cruelty to Animals.—A case was brought before the Justices of Peace at Ayr on the 3d of October, at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal, against two Fleshers in Newton, for cruelly and wantonly maiming and cutting two sheep, part of a flock, in the legs, on the main street of Ayr, on the pretence that they were wild or restive. The Justices imposed a fine upon them, and declared their determination to inflict larger punishment in the next case of a similar nature that might occur.

Literary Conspiracy.—A respectable Berlin Paper says, “What would become of their sciences if their nurses and Universities were as dangerous as they are represented to be by M. Fabricius, Librarian at Bruxelles, in a work just published, which bears the incredible title of “History of the Academical Conspiracy against Royalty, Christianity, and Property.” More heavy accusations cannot easily be brought against any one than are here adduced in the title of a book, which is dedicated to the Founders of the Holy Alliance, to five German Kings, and all the other Princes of the Confederation, and their Officers of State and Ministers. We can scarcely credit our eyes when we find in it what is said against Kant, Fichte, Schelling, Paulus, Fries, Krug, Gampe, Stephan, and sixty thousand other writers! who are upbraided with being incendiaries, seducers of youth, blasphemers, and every thing else that is wicked. He knows the union which they have formed by their writings, and which has produced all the revolutions of our times. He prints (p. 162.) the oath taken by the members, and which Sand also had taken when he set out on his expedition to assassinate Kotzebue.”—*Allgemeine Zeitung, September 24.*

The Kelsie Coach, the Tweedside, had a complete overturn in coming to town on Monday (Oct. 8). It took place near Blackshiel's, on this side, in consequence, as the driver protests, of an unlucky donkey coming in the way, whom the nobler quadrupeds that drew the machine chose to take some offence at, and therefore started aside so violently as to occasion the overturn. This may be so; but it is also true that the coach was old and crazy, and might have come to its close by the failure of a spring, without the donkey's help. Be this as it may, it most providentially happened that not a single passenger was hurt, though the coach was full both outside and in. The outside declare, that they had no other trouble than that of jumping off; and the insides were quietly extracted, one after another, as you extract pickles out of a narrow-necked bottle, the horses standing as still all the while as if such an animal as a donkey had never existed. The vehicle itself appears to be entirely destroyed. The passengers got to town in chaises from Blackshiel's.

We understand that, by a report made to the Directors of the Astronomical Institution, the projected building on the Calton Hill will entirely intercept their observations upon the Eastern horizon.

Monday, April 7, 1823.

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The pipes for conducting gas are laying in Bernard Street, Leith, preparatory to the general adoption in that town of this superior mode of lighting the streets, &c.

The Northern Meeting commenced at Inverness on Wednesday; the attendance, although not numerous, was respectable.

The American Papers contain the Proclamation of the President, declaring the ports of the United States open to British vessels, in consequence of the Act of Parliament passed last session, opening the ports in our West India Islands and Colonies to the vessels of the United States.

Early on Tuesday morning, on hauling up the drag-rope of one of the Canal passage-boats in the basin at Port Hopetoun, the body of a man was brought above water suspended over the rope by the middle. The body proved to be that of a man named John Beveridge, a pensioner, formerly belonging to the 2d regiment of foot, who resided in that neighbourhood, and acted as clerk to a coal concern. He is supposed to have fallen or to have been driven into the basin near the bridge by the violence of the wind shortly after ten last night, and the raging of the storm had prevented his cries being heard.—*Scotsman, Oct. 12.*

Edinburgh Guild.—Yesterday (Oct. 18) the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council, appointed the following gentlemen to be members of the Dean of Guild Court, viz:—

Robert Anderson, Esq. Lord Dean of Guild.

Robert Smith, Esq. Old Dean of Guild.

Messrs. Robert Morton, merchant.

William Patison, jun. merchant.

George Gordon, wright.

Peter Lorimer, mason.

William Young, mason.

Dalkeith Fair.—At Dalkeith fair, on Tuesday, the show of draught and saddle horses was very great, but the demand, particularly for the latter, was extremely limited. Draught horses were from £15 to £25.

Mrs. Hamilton Nisbet of Belhaven and Dirleton has granted her tenants a reduction of 25 per cent. on last year's rents.

We have great pleasure in stating that the receipt of the Shore and Harbour Dues of this place continues to exhibit a steady and progressive increase—a circumstance very gratifying to all who are interested in the prosperity of the port. The amount for last year, to the period at which the accounts are usually made up, was £7748, independents of rents of property, &c., being an increase of nearly £300 above that of the preceding year.—*Aberdeen Journal.*

THE LONDON GAZETTE contains an order for the suspension of a ballot for the local militia for one year.

The road trustess of the county of Kirkcudbright resolved at their general meeting on the 8th of Oct. on the motion of Sir Alexander Gordon, by a majority of more than three to one, to build a new bridge over the river Dee, in place of the present very narrow and dangerous one, at an expense not exceeding, £3000, from the toll funds.

We observe the workmen are begun to clear the ground for the new building which is about to be erected on the north side of the Register Office. The accommodation this additional building will afford has long been required, and, we understand, is the same as was intended by the original plan, according to which the building is now to be completed.

On Wednesday the smack *EAGLE Tod*, arrived at Leith, having on board a beautiful buffalo from London, which had been landed there from India. Owing to the boisterous state of the weather on the passage to Leith it is supposed the animal had caught cold, by which he died before the arrival of the vessel. He had six feet; the additional two were attached to the shoulders, but appearing to be of no use or utility to him.

The brig *Renown*, Watt, from Quebec, which arrived at Leith on the 15th of Oct. brought two beavers, directed for the College; but it is to be regretted, that previous to the arrival of

the vessel, one of them died; the other is in good health, and was forwarded on Tuesday to its destination.—This, we believe, is the first importation of these creatures into this country.—*Scotsman, Oct. 19.*

Paris, Wednesday, October 2, 1823.—It is now understood that the members of Congress will not have assembled at Verona, nor the conferences begin, till after the middle of the present month. Count Chateaubriand, who is to act as the Minister of France in that assembly, is still at Paris, and will not set out for Italy till Saturday or Monday next. M. Chateaubriand will there meet with the Marquis de Caraman, the French Ambassador at Vienna, and Count de Laferronays, from St. Petersburg, who will add their names like cyphers to his; but the whole weight of negociation and responsibility will be upon him. He will, of course, carry to the conferences the political views, and represent the foreign system, of M. de Villele, which are far from being in accordance with those of the Ultras, or a considerable portion of his own Cabinet. M. de Montmorency, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is now at Vienna, will not cross the Alps, but return immediately to Paris when the Sovereigns depart from Verona. It was not intended from the beginning that he should in person conduct the negociations to a conclusion, but he proceeded at first to meet the Sovereigns rather in compliance with a kind of *etiquette* which may now be considered as established, than with the intention of taking an active part in the conference. At all the different congresses since such meetings came into vogue, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs for the different Powers have appeared in person. The only exception, from that of Paris to the present, was that episodical, ambulatory, adjourned meeting of Trippau and Laybach. The present congress, which will be attended by Ministers from France and England, is a mere sequel to that of Laybach, in the proceedings of which France and England refused to partake.

If the affairs of Spain are left out of the question, (as, with regard to any actual interference, they most likely will be), all the other questions that will come under discussion, namely, the state of Italy and Turkey, will be so completely within the domain of the two Emperors, that they may settle them in any way they please. They, in fact, will be “the Two Gentlemen of Verona,” around whom the whole interest of the piece will turn. You would see a curious article in the *DRAPEAU BLANC* if you ever read such a paper, in which the Duke of Wellington is abused for keeping these mighty Princes waiting on him to open the Congress. The Ultra calls his Grace *un petit bourgeois de Londres*. A remark of an English ministerial newspaper on the Emperor Alexander and his numerous diplomatists calls forth again the rage of this friend of the Bourbons.

You would see in the French papers some time ago, magnificent descriptions of the equestrian statue of Louis XIV. raised in the Place de Victoire, of its inauguration, and of the old invalid who has been decorated with the Legion of Honour because he has happened to live upwards of 100 years. The statue is certainly a noble proof of the progress of the arts in France; but I mention it now merely for the purpose of introducing an epigram upon it which I have not seen in any print. The head of the horse is directed to the Bank, and that of the King to the Treasury, both of which buildings are near. Hence the epigram—

*Le prodigue Louis avide de notre or,
Galope vers la Banque, en lorgnant Le Tresor.*

P. S.—I have just learnt from good authority that the Duke of Wellington; as well as the French Minister for Foreign affairs, returns direct from Vienna without going to Verona.—*Correspondent of the Times.*

Accident.—On Wednesday morning (Oct. 15.) George Gilbert, a boy about thirteen years of age, in coming down a hanging stair in the south side of the town, thoughtlessly placed himself on the railing, with the intention of sliding down upon his breast, when he overbalanced himself, and fell to the bottom, from a height of four stories.—He was very much bruised, and was carried to the Royal Infirmary, (Edinburgh) where we are sorry to learn that he died the following morning.

Bonaparte.

B. CONSTANT'S *MÉMOIRES SUR LES CENT JOURS*, which was suppressed by the Police in Paris, contain an interesting account of his connection with Bonaparte, on the return of the latter from Elba. The following passage is striking and characteristic. We recognise it at once the cast of thought, and the rapid, pointed, forcible manner of the Ex-Emperor.

After Bonaparte's return, he sent for M. Constant, and "made no effort to deceive him either with regard to his own views or the state of affairs." He did not pretend to be corrected by the lessons of adversity—he did not take on himself the merit of returning to liberty from inclination. Coldly, and with impartiality approaching too much to indifference, he inquired into what was for his interests, what was possible, and what to be preferred.—"In giving a part of his speech, I shall transcribe (says M. Constant) his own words."

"The nation (said he to me) has reposed for twelve years from all political agitation, and for one year from war. This double repose has created a necessity for activity. The nation desires, or believes it desires, a *Tribune* and Assemblies; she has not always desired them. She threw herself at my feet when I arrived at the Government. You may remember that you attempted opposition. Where was your power, or your support? No where. I took less authority than I was invited to take. Now every thing is changed. A feeble government, contrary to the national interests, has accustomed them to opposition, and taught them to distrust authority. The taste for constitutions, for debates, and speeches, appear, to be revived. Only the minority, however, desire them, do not deceive yourself. The people, or if you like it better, the multitudes, desire only me—Did you not see that multitude surrounding my steps, rushing from the tops of the mountains, calling, seeking, saluting me? From Canues to Paris I have not conquered but administered. I am not, as is said, merely Emperor of the soldiers, but of the peasants, of the plebeians of France. Thus in spite of the past, you see the people return to me. There is sympathy between us. It is not so with the privileged classes. The Noblesse has served me, and crowded my antichambers. Not a place but they have accepted, demanded, solicited. I have had the Montmorencys, the Naillies, the Rohans, the Beaufays, the Moremarks; but there has been no analogy between us. The horse made its curvetts; he was well broke in but I felt him tremble. With the people it is another thing; I sprang from their rank; my voice acts on them; look at those conscripts, those sons of peasants. I do not flatter them? I treat them rudely; they do not press around me the less; they do not cry with less animation "*Vive l' Empereur!*" They and I have the same nature; they regard me as their support, as their Saviour against the Nobles. I have only to make a sign, or rather, to turn away my eyes, and the Nobles would be massacred in all the provinces. They have manœuvred so well these ten months; but I will not be King over a *Jacquerie*. If there are means of governing by a Constitution, very well. I desired the empire of the world, and to secure it power without bounds was necessary. To govern France alone, a constitution may perhaps be better. I wanted the empire of the world, and who in my place would not have striven for it? The world invited me to govern it. Sovereigns and subjects struggled who should first throw themselves under my sceptre. I have rarely experienced any resistance in France, but I have however met more from some obscure and disarmed Frenchmen than from all the Kings who are at present so proud in not having a man spring from the people for their equal. Let us see what you think possible—send me your opinions. Public discussions—free elections—responsible Ministers—the liberty of the press—all these I desire. The liberty of the press above all—to stifle it is absurd. On this subject I am convinced. I am the man of the people; if they desire liberty. I am bound to give it them. I have acknowledged their sovereignty. I must listen to their will, and even to their caprices. Never had I desired to oppress them for my pleasure. I had great designs—fate has decided them. I am no longer a conqueror. I can no longer be one. I know what is possible, and what not. I have only one mission, to recover France, and give it such a government as is proper for it. I do not hate liberty—I have put it aside when it impeded my route; but I understand it. I have been nourished with its ideas—the work of fifteen years is destroyed, and it is not right to re-commence it. It would demand twenty years, and a sacrifice of two millions of men. Besides, I desire peace, which I shall only obtain by victory. I will not give you false hopes—I allow it to be said that there are negotiations—there are none. I foresee a difficult struggle and a long war. To maintain it the nation must support me; but as a recompence. I believe it will exact liberty. It shall have liberty—the situation is new. I only desire to be informed. I am growing old—at forty five one is no longer the same as at thirty. The repose of a Constitutional King may become me; and it, will most certainly be agreeable to my son."

* Bonaparte endeavoured very much to prove that his return was not effected by movement of the military. I am sorry that I have not with me six pages that he had written or dictated on this subject, and which he had carefully corrected. He gave them to me when he made

the communication given in the text. It was his wish that I should reply to Lord Castlereagh, who, in a speech in Parliament, had attributed all his success to the army. Not willing to write any thing till I was sure he was not a despot, I was restoring to France, I returned this task, and in 1815 I confided the sketch which Bonaparte had given me to a friend of mine, who went to England, from whence I have as yet neglected to procure it. It contained much warmth, strange but expressive phrases, a great rapidity of thought, and some traits of true eloquence.

Ireland—Renewed Outrages.

Cork, Sept. 27.—Scarcely a night passes without some conflagration of tithe corn, or an outrage connected with the system. Those farmers who had purchased their tithe corn, and even made it up in their haggards, have been compelled to unmake their stacks and draw it back to the fields, under the penalty of the most severe punishment; and where some poor men had hired their horses for the purpose of removing the tithe, vengeance followed, by barbarously houghing and maiming these animals.

At this moment there remain throughout that district several quantities of tithe corn, for which agreements had been made by the grower with the rector; but such is the terror that is spread, that all those arrangements are annulled on the part of the farmer, who dare not take one sheaf of it into his possession. Such is the statement we are now obliged to offer; it is much to be lamented; it calls loudly for some permanent measure, that will restore peace and tranquillity to the country, and put an end to those horrible excesses.

A haggard, within a quarter of a mile Mallow, was set fire to and consumed on Monday night. The patrol on Sunday night, in traversing the country in the direction of Buttevant, reckoned three fires in different directions. The utmost alarm consequently prevails in that neighbourhood.—*Cork Chronicle*.

On Wednesday night, two horses, belonging to farmers in the neighbourhood of Annacissay, were houghed, in revenge of their owners having assisted in drawing the tithe corn of the Reverend Mr. Bennett. It appears that gentleman, having failed in his endeavours to compound with his parishioners for their tithe, was obliged to draw them, and induced several of the farmers to bring them to the churchyard of his parish church; but could not prevail upon those persons to bring them any farther. Their loads of hay and various kinds of corn were thrown out of the carts promiscuously into the churchyard, and such was the prevalence of the system of terror, that not a man could be got to stack or rescue the confused mass. With a view to bring them to Mallow, a distance of about four miles from this church yard, and thereto have the corn and hay properly secured, Mr. Bennett hired the horses which were afterwards so barbarously maimed; and on the same night on which the cruel act was committed, a notice was posted containing the terrible threat, that "if any one presumed to draw that corn, &c., he might bring his coffin with him!" The menace had the desired effect. Mr. Bennett has been unable to get any assistance in removing his property from the church-yard, and there it lies. The outrages in that neighbourhood were not confined to the above-mentioned facts, they were numerous and appalling, as we learn by a letter received this day from a gentleman who resided in the house of the High Sheriff, at Churchtown, dated on Wednesday night, which contains the following alarming expressions:—"Burning every night close to us, it has now the appearance of St. John's Eve, we can see the first quite plain!" It is scarcely necessary to remind our readers of the practice on the night of the 23d of June, the eve of St. John's day, of lighting bonfires in every part of the country. It appears that those ruffians, who are thus setting the country in a flame, have been instigated by the suggestions of persons possessing much more knowledge than could be expected from the wretched instruments employed in those outrages. The incendiaries being aware of the vigilance of the magistracy, the military, and the police, have procured a chymical preparation, which, being placed in a stack of hay or corn, sets fire to it in some time after the preparation has been deposited; those miscreants, then, by being at a distance from the fire, escape with impunity. This has been rendered manifest by an occurrence which took place on Tuesday night. Sir Hugh Gough, the officer who commands the military in Buttevant and the surrounding district, having received intimation of the intention of burning a haggard, on that night stationed a party of soldiers in ambush, hoping thereby not only to prevent the mischief, but also to seize on those who intended to commit it. After waiting a considerable time, the party, to their inexpressible surprise, beheld the haggard burst out into flames, without the appearance of any agent to produce the conflagration.—*Cork Advertiser*.

DEATH.

On the 10th of September, on which day he had completed his 76th year, the celebrated Natural Philosopher, Mathematician, and Philologer, the Chevalier D. Gian-battista Venturini, Professor Emeritus of the University of Padua, and Member of many Learned Societies,

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Military State of Spain.

Report made to the Cortes Extraordinary by the Secretary of State for the War Department, October 8, 1822.

INTRODUCTION.

To demonstrate the necessity for the worthy deputies of the nation adopting those military measures which are requisite to its safety, and the urgency of calling them to the consideration of this most important subject, his Majesty's Government will recapitulate the state of the permanent public force, and the aids which it requires—the military attitude of neighbouring powers, as well as of the factions—the general military measures which have already been undertaken to repel the aggressions of the enemies of the country, and those which seem proper to be hereafter resorted to, in order to support the constitutional system so happily established in Spain.

His Majesty's Government, pursuing that noble and frank course which is suitable to liberal institutions, and faithful to the sacred oath taken to support the constitution against every kind of danger, will conceal nothing, but will state, with the most perfect sincerity, what our real situation is, in the hope that the Cortes, with the knowledge and authority it possesses, will efficaciously contribute to secure us against the attacks and machinations of all enemies, whether external or internal. Great are the sacrifices which this must demand, and burdensome the measures which it is necessary to propose; but great also are the objects we have in view, great the sublime work of which we have given to all the world a glorious example, and no less burdensome would be the loss of that liberty for which so many great efforts have been made, and from which we on such well-founded grounds expect our felicity.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL IDEA OF THE ACTUAL STATE OF THE BRANCHES OF ADMINISTRATION DEPENDING ON THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN EUROPE, THE ISLANDS AND THE ADJACENT POSSESSIONS.

In order to exhibit in a clear point of view the existing state of the military force, it will be necessary briefly to advert to the different objects under the direction of the War Ministry—to examine the extent of the personal and material branches of the armed force, the pecuniary supplies which it requires, and the distribution and employment which is given to it under the present circumstances. Such is the subject of this article, which for the greater distinctness, is divided into articles corresponding with the principal points which it embraces.

ARTICLE I.*—GENERAL IDEA OF THE FORCE OF THE PERMANENT ARMY.

The force of the Spanish army was reduced by the Cortes of 1820 to nearly 66,000 men, and its amount has since been limited to about 62,000. The poverty of the public treasury, the just desire of alleviating the public burdens, the existing political system of Europe, which guaranteed the integrity of the Spanish Monarchy, and the facility of calling out the actual militia, doubtless dictated these determinations. The consequence has however been, that the army is now reduced lower than it ever has been since the reign of Philip V. But besides being reduced to this *minimum*, it is not effective to that amount, and instead of the 62,000 men decreed by the Cortes, the army is not at present much above 52,000 strong.

It is not my intention to discuss the reasons why the law decreed by the Cortes for replacing the deficiencies of the army has not been carried into effect. Most of those reasons are sufficiently notorious, and the principal causes have been the epidemics in Catalonia and Andalusia in 1821, and the unfortunate tendency of the insurrection which has taken place this year in several provinces of the Peninsula. But it is plain, that if 62,000 were thought sufficient in tranquil times for the public service, it is impossible now to perform that service with 52,000 men, at a period when internal intrigues and foreign protection have excited a war of the most fatal description, and armed Spaniards against Spaniards.

ARTICLE II.—GENERAL IDEA OF THE FORCE OF ACTIVE MILITIA.

The former Ministry endeavoured to supply the deficiencies of the army by some corps of the national militia, which they were authorized to call out by the Cortes. The present Ministry, on taking possession of the reins of the Government, availed themselves of the same authority, and placed all the corps of the active militia under arms. But this resource is far from being sufficient to meet the urgent object of tranquillizing the provinces, re-establishing the empire of the law, and maintaining the liberal institutions to which we have sworn. The reductions made in the permanent army by the Cortes were decreed under the

* An abridged translation is given of the articles, but nothing essential is omitted.

supposition that the force of the active militia would be augmented to 87,000 men, which has not been done. Nothing had then occurred to require an increase of force; but as the pacific hopes which were then entertained have been disappointed, it cannot be doubted that the Cortes will concur with the Government in considering the actual force of the army and the active militia insufficient.

ARTICLE III.—GENERAL IDEA OF THE PRESENT STATE OF THE CLOTHING, MOUNTING, AND EQUIPMENT OF THE PERMANENT ARMY AND OF THE ACTIVE MILITIA.

The present clothing, mounting, and equipment of the army and the militia are, generally speaking in a bad state, and are every day becoming worse, in consequence of the rapidity of the movements, the great fatigues of the operations; the rugged surface of the theatre of war, and the character of the enemy to whom the national troops are opposed. Thus the Congress will perceive the difficulties under which Government labours, and the justice of its appeal to the assistance of its legislative authority.

ART. IV.—GENERAL IDEA OF THE MATERIAL OF THE ARTILLERY.

The material of the artillery is not in a more satisfactory condition. Few of the magazines destroyed during the war of independence have been re-established, and the troops are continually in want of fresh supplies of ammunition. Two of our fortresses, which are still in the possession of the rebels, as well as some other considerable points in which they have fortified themselves, must be taken, and those which the valour of our troops have preserved must be armed in such a manner as to secure their possession. The nature of these circumstances calls for immediate and extraordinary measures; and Government would be wanting in its duty if it were to neglect to lay them before the Cortes.

ART. V.—GENERAL IDEA OF THE STATE OF THE FORTRESSES, AND OF THE ENGINEER MATERIAL.

The observations which have been made relatively to the material of the artillery, will equally well apply to the engineer material. The fortresses armed by the former must by the latter be placed in a proper state of defence. We must follow the example of the rebels in fortifying places for the protection of our operations, and we must endeavour to take proper measures to prevent the recurrence of such considerable losses as those of La Seo de Urgel and Mequinenza, and to deprive the enemy of their points of support, without which their efforts will be far less likely to succeed.

ART. VI.—GENERAL IDEA OF THE STATE OF MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The foundation of the present system of military administration is of so late a date, that there has not yet been sufficient time for it to develop the advantages which must infallibly result from its organization. The want of money, and the increase of expenses, have hitherto prevented the military administration from making that progress in the system of order and economy which was the object of its institution.

CHAPTER II.

PRESENT MILITARY ATTITUDE OF THE POWERS BORDERING ON PENINSULAR SPAIN AND THE ADJACENT POSSESSIONS.

The Cortes have, at Chapter I of this memoir, been presented with a general view of the permanent armed force of the nation. They will in the present, and in the following chapter, be made acquainted with the military attitude of the Confine powers, as well as with that of the rebel force. The rapid *coup d'œil* which will be taken of this subject will furnish the most convincing proofs of the necessity of increasing the armed force, and of putting it in a condition to support the political system which the nation has adopted, and to secure the internal tranquillity of the country.

ART. VII.—MILITARY ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

In the speech delivered by Louis XVIII. at the opening of the last session of the Chambers, it seems to have been formally declared, that the troops assembled in the Pyrenees had no other object than the execution of sanitary measures. The repeated assurances of peace and good understanding which have been given to us in the official correspondence of that Government, corresponded with this statement. But at the same time it has been observed, that the chiefs of the Spanish conspiracies arrange in France their plans of aggression and hostility that France has given a reception to the factions, who found no other means of evading the active and well directed pursuit of the national forces; that in France these factions bands have been enabled to make preparations which could not easily have been effected without the permission of the Government of the country and which must have required such large sums of money as could not wholly have been derived from Spain; and finally, that the French Government has given orders for assembling in Bayonne, Toulouse, Perpignan, and other parts of the frontier, a considerable force of artillery and infantry, and a vast store of provisions, greatly exceeding what could for a length of time be required for the

supply of the present number of troops and fortresses. Thus, whatever may be the protection or connivance which the conspirators against our present system have experienced from France, and whatever may be the intentions of the French Government, Spain, observing these facts, and prudently conjecturing as to the possibility of the views of the Holy Alliance, must not abandon her fate to the will of foreigners, or to uncertain contingencies. Circumstances require that Spain should provide against every event, and that for this end, and in order to appear on the political stage of Europe with the respectability due to her character, the military resources now at the disposal of the Government should be augmented. —

ART. VIII.—PRESENT MILITARY ATTITUDE OF PORTUGAL.

The military state of Portugal is reduced to its minimum, for the same reasons which dictated the reduction of the Spanish permanent armed force; and on those points of her frontier which come immediately in contact with ours, those troops only are maintained which are necessary for the preservation of order, and the custody of the places. Thus nothing is to be feared from Portugal; on the contrary, it is rather to be presumed that the Government of that kingdom will always be ready to furnish his Majesty, in cases of extremity, every assistance it can afford. —

ART. IX.—PRESENT MILITARY ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND AND MOROCCO, AS FAR AS REGARDS GIBRALTAR, THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF CEUTA, AND THE AFRICAN POSSESSIONS.

With regard to the fortress of Gibraltar, England retains there only that supply of troops which is necessary for a garrison in time of peace.

With respect to the state of Morocco, the nullity of its forces, the dissensions which have arisen between the claimants of the Throne, and above all, the excellent condition of our fortresses in Africa, leave nothing to fear in that quarter. It is true that Ceuta, as well as the other possessions in that part of the world, requires a competent garrison, and continual repairs in the fortifications.

CHAPTER III.

PRESENT MILITARY ATTITUDE OF THE INSURGENTS IN VARIOUS PROVINCES OF THE PENINSULA.

We must now turn our eyes to the melancholy picture of the insurrection which has been excited in our land by usurpation, fanaticism, sordid interest, and ambition, assisted by foreign co-operation and the dreadful calamities of famine and plague with which our country has been afflicted.

But for this combination, the fatal genius of discord would never have found shelter in Spain, whose inhabitants were unanimous in their love for liberty, unanimous in its proclamation and in unanimous in soliciting their representatives for the reform of those abuses which had been so long opposed to their prosperity and their rights.

Spain was advancing majestically in the career of liberty, and was affording a proof, in the tranquillity and content of her inhabitants, of the possibility in this enlightened age of passing without convulsion from a state of ignorance and despotism to one of knowledge and rational liberty. The Cortes were assembled, abuses were reformed, new institutions were established with so much order and harmony that Spain was under this new aspect the admiration of the universe, as much as she had before been in the arduous undertaking of resisting Bonaparte. Some nations wished to imitate her example, and, in short, the political code of Spain served as a model, and was adopted by several European nations.

This glorious circumstance, which affords the best eulogium of our institutions, is precisely the principal cause of our present sufferings. The genius of despotism is alarmed, trembles for the existence of his cherished system, foresees its total ruin, and, deaf to the cries of liberty which surround him, silently and secretly prepares the ruin of those nations, which, having made themselves free, will not allow him to interfere with their internal affairs. Troppau and Laybach are the points in which these horrible machinations are constructed, and it is in Troppau and Laybach that originate the evils with which we are afflicted.

In 1821 the influence of despotism was little felt in the Peninsula, and, consequently, the anti revolutionary projects manifested there, were in very small proportion. A few malicious fanatics, or deluded fools, were all who dared oppose the progress of the system; and in a short time, the Government, with the operation of the Cortes, put a stop to these crimes by an exemplary punishment of their authors. But in 1822, the spirit of rebellion has spread to an extraordinary degree, through means of the insidious suggestions of all kinds which have been uttered against the happy institutions which Spain enjoys through the efforts of her sons.

The insurrection commenced in the provinces of Navarre and Catalonia about the middle of last April. At first the insurgents more

readily assumed the character of banditti than of enemies to the political system of the nation. Their numbers, their condition, and their conduct, in no way distinguished them from common highway robbers. In the month of May, their forces were increased, and their new object began to discover itself. In June the conspiracy became extraordinarily enlarged, insurgents entered from France and Navarre, the peaceful Arragon began to yield, and Catalonia experienced the sensible loss of the Seo de Urgel, with all her fortresses. In July the sedition of the corps of the Royal household gave astonishing spirit to the rebels, who extended their machinations into fresh provinces, and infected with their bad example some of the corps of militia. The defeat experienced by them at Madrid on the 7th of that month must have proved a mortal blow to their operations, if they had not been in the enjoyment of foreign protection. Thus, instead of being extinguished, they gained new spirit, and took possession of the castle of Mequinenza. In the month of August the number of the insurgents continued to increase, and some bold operations were observed among them—such as the passage of their troops of the 7th district to the 5th, and their return, which indicate the existence of a combined plan, and give a foreign character to their movements. This suspicion is confirmed by the desertion which took place during that month of some unworthy Spaniards, who, though in the enjoyment of considerable posts in this country, either put themselves at the head of the insurgent troops, or formed a part in their pretended regency. During the present month, the faction has been paralyzed by the efforts of Government, which has adopted with energy every measure to which it can possibly have recourse in the circumscribed limits to which its facilities are reduced.

ART. X.—ATTITUDE OF THE INSURGENTS IN THE FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Of all the districts which border on France, the fifth is that which has longest been infested with factious banditti. This has been owing to the instigations of the quondam General Egua, and other perverse, Spaniards, who, residing in Bayonne, have employed themselves in intrigues for keeping the adjoining provinces in a state of rebellion.

But since the month of April last, at which time it appears the plan for subverting the Spanish Government began to be put in motion, the activity of those traitors has been much more open and mischievous. They have recruited banditti for invading our territory; they have made purchases of arms, clothing, and horses, for the same purpose. They have been supplied with treasures, the source of which it is easy to conjecture, and which have not all proceeded from the Peninsula, to meet those expenses, and to foment and maintain the insurrection in the provinces.

Nevertheless, insurrection in the fifth district, has nothing in it to excite alarm. There have been moments when it was more active, but it is now reduced almost to a nullity. The operation of the factious had no determined object—their plan has merely been to excite every-where commotions. The ringleader appears to be Quesada, though always dependent upon Egua. They have been unable to form any system of administration or government, because they have never held possession of any territory in this district. They have, however, in pursuance of their usual plan, organized a superior Junta at Irati, a place situated in the midst of forests, close to the French frontier, which they have fortified with artillery, and which forms a kind of base for their operations. This is the only point they possess in the whole of this district; but it is one in which they place much interest, as it contributes to enable them to intercept the public correspondence.

ART. XI.—ATTITUDE OF THE INSURGENTS OF THE SIXTH MILITARY DISTRICT, AND THE CONTIGUOUS PROVINCE OF CATALONIA.

This district was in the beginning the most tranquil of the three which border on France, but the factious who roamed about its territory soon succeeded in exciting discord. Slight commotions took place in the months of May and June, but in the month of July there appeared symptoms of a general insurrection—the consequence of the operations in Navarre and Catalonia, the loss of Seo de Urgel, the taking of Mirella, and the affair of Signenza.

But the most important occurrence of that month was the loss of Mequinenza. In the month of August, the re-conquest of Mequinenza was seriously contemplated, but the excursion of the Trappist from Catalonia to Navarre, and his return with Quesada to Catalonia required the continued attention of all the troops in the district. At present the province of Calatayud is tranquil as is also that of Saragossa. In the province of Huesca, the insurgents have fortified a point. They have obtained several triumphs in this quarter, which have lately been augmented by the defeat of part of the column of Tabuenca. The character of the insurrection in this district is less serious than in the other two which adjoin France, because the country is less accessible to foreign instigation, and because there always has been since the beginning a disposition to strike the commotion. The disturbances have always

been excited by factions from other districts. The insurgents possess no fortified point in the territory except Mequinensa, and there is no information of their having organized any system of administration, or of their having formed a governing junta.

ART. XII.—ATTITUDE OF THE INSURGENTS OF THE 7TH MILITARY DISTRICT.

In this district the insurrection has assumed so decided and formidable an aspect, that the Government has determined to establish in it an army of operation. The disturbed state of Catalonia is the more remarkable; for, until the beginning of the present year, there appeared no symptom of insurrection in that part of the country, and the principal towns, such as Barcelona, Reus, Tarragona, Manresa, Mataro, &c., were always distinguished for a truly constitutional spirit; and the revolution here is the more to be feared, as the mountainous nature of the country is in an extraordinary degree favourable to resistance.

If the revolution were general in the 7th district, there would be reason to fear the powerful measures which the inhabitants would have in their power to adopt; but, fortunately, only the rural population have hitherto taken part in the rebellion; the population of the towns have decidedly declared themselves favourable to the just cause. It has been found that almost all the small and inland towns have joined the insurrection, while all the large towns on the coast have decidedly opposed it. Hence it may be inferred, that the Catalans have been misled by the corporations, or individuals who are interested in the counter-revolution, and abhorred by foreign money. Where the people are well informed, there has been no rebellion; where ignorance and superstition prevail, it has marched with rapid strides.

It may also be inferred, that the present misery of Catalonia, occasioned by the fever at Barcelona, and above all by the loss of the trade with America, has had an influence in producing discontent; for the inhabitants, being absolutely deprived of the means of subsistence, resolved to take up arms in a war which was recommended from the pulpit, and by which old rancours and animosities have been revived. Thus may be explained the motive which actuated the people of Catalonia, who have at all times been so zealously watchful of their liberties, and have now declared themselves the defenders of institutions introduced into the country in consequence of the victories obtained over their ancestors.

The revolution in Catalonia was commenced in the month of April by the band of Missas, which was shortly joined by that of Moysen Anton Coll. In May, it became General, and the four provinces of that district, were in a few days the prey of civil discord. From that moment the forces and proceedings of the rebels became formidable; fortunately however, the few troops of the 7th district lost no time in proceeding to the principal points, where they obtained signal triumphs. The General of the 7th district gave orders for the occupation of all the fortified posts, as well as those which though unfortified were of any importance. Such was the state of this district at the latter end of the month, that the General declared, with good reason, that he should find it impossible to maintain his ground without prompt aid of every kind. The Government speedily adopted every step which the urgent state of affairs rendered necessary.

In the month of June the insurrection increased still more considerably. The factions committed horrible assassinations on individuals belonging to the constitutional party; they invaded new districts, sacked many towns, and augmented their columns; but the constitutional troops marched on every point, and destroyed the factions wherever they met them. Several towns gloriously repulsed the factions, even without the aid of the regular troops; but in spite of this firm and persevering conduct on the part of the troops and inhabitants devoted to the constitution, the 7th district sustained a severe loss, through the factions party gaining possession of the fort of Seo de Urgel.

In July the insurrection continued its progress, and the troops continued to oppose it at every point. Many important operations were effected, in which the local militia of the different towns took a considerable part, as did also the miqueletes or light troops of the natives of the country, raised at the expense of the inhabitants. But the influence of taking of Seo de Urgel was sensibly felt amidst all these triumphs, since it enabled the factions to maintain a tranquil position in the midst of the plain of Catalonia, and in the course of this month it was observed that they had assumed a form of administration and government.

In the month of August, the insurrection acquired new strength, and though it was hoped that they would receive a decided blow in the monastery of San Ramon, which they had fortified, yet that expectation was not realized. Protected by their position at Seo de Urgel, the insurgents organized a government junta for province, and attained to so high a pitch of insolence as to instal in that town, a self-styled regency, composed of three individuals (Mata Florida, Creus, and Froiles,) noted for their constant aversion to liberal ideas.

In September the insurgents received fresh encouragement from the retention of San Ramon and the return of the Trappist with

reinforcement of Quesada. But it is hoped, that the insurrection will rapidly diminish, and finally be totally suppressed on the appearance of General Mina in Catalonia. —

ART. XIII.—INSURRECTION IN THE OTHER PROVINCES OF THE PENINSULA.

In some other provinces of the Peninsula, there has been insurrections more or less formidable according to the lesser or greater resources which the factions have had at their command: but all has been suppressed through the energy of the Government, the efficient operation of the troops and militia, and the circumstances of the factions being deprived of foreign support. On the 7th of July a formidable insurrection was put down at Madrid. A similar, though not an equally speedy and glorious issue attended the commotions of Cordova, Ciudad Real, Cuenca, and Malaga, which were excited by the mutiny of the Carabiners, and the affairs of Seguena and the Serrania da Ronda.

On some other points, public tranquillity has been temporarily disturbed, but as speedily re-established. The greatest evil produced by these latter commotions has been the interruption of public correspondence for a few days. The Government has, however, re-established the communications.

This is a succinct picture of the present insurrection in the different provinces of the Peninsula; and from it may be deduced two consequences most flattering to the cause of liberty:—1st, that the army is the firmest support of that cause; 2dly, that among those devoted to it, is to be numbered the most enlightened, the most industrious, and the most wealthy part of the Spanish nation.

CHAPTER IV.

GENERAL IDEA OF THE MEASURES EMPLOYED BY THE MINISTER OF WAR IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER LAST TO REPEL THE AGGRESSIONS OF THE ENEMIES OF LIBERTY.

The Cortes have already been made acquainted with the military attitude of the neighbouring Powers and of the factions which have manifested themselves in the Peninsula. In the view which has just been taken, they will observe also, those points of our territory which have been subject to insurrection, those which are threatened with it, and those in which the public spirit creates some dread of its appearance. I shall now proceed to explain the measures adopted by my department to crush the insurrection in its commencement, and to cause it disappear from the land.

ART. XIV.—MOVEMENT AND DESTINATION OF THE TROOPS OF THE PENINSULAR ARMY.

As soon as the insurrection made its appearance in the northern and eastern provinces, that is to say in May last, no time was lost in directing thither all the troops which the Government had then at its disposal. The greater part of the force of the permanent army, has already been conveyed to those districts, and only so many troops as are absolutely necessary for the custody and security of particular points remain. Thus, by conveying some by sea and marching others across the country, it has been so contrived that troops from various quarters have arrived at the disturbed districts at the same time.

ART. XV.—THE REASONS WHICH INDUCED GOVERNMENT TO PLACE UNDER ARMS, THE WHOLE OF THE ACTIVE MILITIA.

It has already been stated that the Cortes, before the conclusion of their last ordinary sitting, authorized Government to place under arms a certain number of the troops of the active militia, to assist the permanent army in the execution of the new military views which presented themselves, and which, since the last ordinary sitting of the Cortes, increased so considerably in consequence of the progress of the insurrection and the events of the last days of June and the first of July last, that an increase of force was found necessary to make up for the deficiency caused by the insurrection in the corps of the infantry and cavalry of the royal guard, and some troops of the active militia.

Under these circumstances, the Government did not hesitate to have recourse to the employment of the whole of the active militia, even previous to receiving the sanction of the Cortes; both because the safety of the country demanded it, and because the authority granted by the Cortes to the late Minister for the employment of a part of the force, did actually in a certain manner authorize the employment of the whole, in case circumstances should require it.

ART. XVI.—ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF OPERATIONS, AND THE APPOINTMENT OF MILITARY CHIEFS OF DISTRICTS AND PROVINCES.

In order that these forces might receive a proper direction, the Government thought proper to organize them into armies of operations, and determined this organization with a view to the class of war to which those forces were previously destined. To the Commandants-General of the 5th and 6th districts, was confided the command and direction of the troops of their respective districts; and with regard to the 7th dis-

trict, in consideration of its importance, and the character of the insurrection of its provinces, as well as the difficulty of its communications and the complexity of its coasts and frontiers, it was determined to appoint a General in Chief of the army of operations in addition to the Commandant-General of the same district. The appointment of this employment fell upon an officer eminently qualified for the situation; for, besides being a decided advocate of the constitutional system, and having suffered persecutions for the liberty of his country, he signalized himself in a distinguished manner during the last war, and possesses a thorough knowledge of mountain warfare, which is the duty in which the troops under his command will be engaged.

In connexion with these Generals, have been established the corresponding staffs for facilitating the directions of the military operations; and notwithstanding that the principal staff decreed by the organic law of the army was not yet formed, nor were there the means of forming it, His Majesty's Government supplied its deficiency by a provisional one composed of well merited officers, all devoted to the defence of the just cause, and many of them versed in the precious lessons of the late war.

On the other hand, military chiefs on whom the Government may rely have been placed at the head of the districts and provinces. It is not to be inferred from this, that those who previously filled those situations did not inspire confidence, but in consequence of the ill health of some, and the desire of others to be exonerated, from private and personal motives, the Government thought proper to appoint others in their stead. There are now placed at the head of all the districts and provinces, officers, of decided patriotism, who, by their physical disposition, and the opinions they profess, are qualified successfully to discharge their duties. Besides these provisions, it has been thought proper to take advantage of the power granted by the Cortes for extraordinary occasions—that is, to declare in a state of war those military districts in which such a measure was absolutely necessary. The Government has applied this measure to the fifth and seventh districts, in which the insurrection has manifested itself in a scandalous manner; and though there would be a sufficient excuse for subjecting the sixth and eighth also to this severe law, it has been thought advisable to suspend for the present that declaration, on the ground that the insurrection has not yet extended so far in these as in the former. Doubtless, it may soon be necessary to have recourse to this vigorous measure; and in that case the Government will not fail to apply to it.

CHAPTER V.

GENERAL IDEA OF THE MEASURES WHICH THE WAR MINISTRY CONSIDERS NECESSARY AND URGENT, AND WHICH WILL BE SUCCESSIVELY SUBMITTED TO THE CORTES IN PARTICULAR ESTIMATES.

For what has been already stated in this exposition, the Congress must be convinced that his Majesty's Government has not at its disposal, either sufficient forces or the pecuniary means necessary for meeting the demands of the public service. What, then, would be the situation of the country, if the difficulties were to increase, while the insurrection, instead of being extinguished, is spreading; and while some foreign powers may wish, or consider themselves bound to interfere in our internal affairs. The facility with which the insurrection has risen, from perfect insignificance to a state calculated to create alarm, and the suspicions which must be entertained of the intentions, not only of our neighbour France, but of all that confederation of potentates known under the name of the Holy Alliance, renders it necessary for his Majesty's Government to demand of the Cortes sufficient means for producing a state of activity, capable of defeating the plans of our enemies. These means, the necessity for which is imperious, resolve themselves into four classes, viz.—the recruiting of the army; the recruiting of the active militia; the prompt organization of new battalions of the militia; and pecuniary supplies.

ART. XVII.—THE RECRUITING OF THE ARMY.

It has been already shown, that the standing army amounts only to about 52,000 men, including the household troops which mustered in July last. It may be reckoned that the deficiencies which have occurred since the accounts were made up will amount to 2,500 men. On this supposition, 10,000 men will be wanted to complete the 62,403 granted for the army by the decree of the Cortes of the 8th of June last. But, from what has before been stated, this force would be insufficient. His Majesty's Government is therefore persuaded, that the army ought to be placed on a footing between a peace and a war establishment. Under this view the Cortes are formally called upon to grant a levy of 29,973 men over and above those granted by the decree of June last, and a remount of 7,983 cavalry.

ART. XVIII.—THE RECRUITING OF THE ACTIVE MILITIA.

When the Cortes, on the 18th of November last, passed the organic decree for the national militia, it was not to be expected that the country would so soon want the active services of that corps. The idea on which

its formation was founded was that of being as little burdensome as possible to the people, and it was intended so to consolidate this valuable institution that the soldiers who compose it should serve the country on necessary occasions, and in time of peace return gradually, and, as it were, insensibly into the bosom of their families. But the present difficulties have not permitted the philanthropic views of the legislature to be carried into effect. Succours are earnestly demanded, and the Government is under the painful necessity of soliciting of the Cortes an alteration in articles 6 and 9 of the said organic decree. Were not this to be done, it might happen that the present battalions of the militia would be greatly reduced before the second of the six appointed drawings could take place. In a particular proposition, accompanied by the opinion of the Council of State, the Minister will, by his Majesty's order, solicit from the Cortes the necessary measures for this object.

ART. XIX.—OF THE SUPPLY REQUIRED FOR THE SERVICE OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

It would be idle to seek to prove that an increase of military force requires an additional supply of pecuniary means. But it is necessary to remind the Cortes, that the supply must not be merely what that increase would require, but must be sufficient to meet the pressing wants of the war department. Explanations have already been given on the deficiency of clothing, equipments, and mountings for the army; on the exhausted state of the auxiliary magazines; and on the lamentable decay of our fortresses. It has been shown, that the army is alone supported by its own valour, decision patriotism, and firm adhesion to the constitutional system, but that it is destitute of those aids and supplies which are indispensable to its proper maintenance. The removal of those wants is therefore most urgent. It is important that the troops should not be made to sustain privations which may at least weaken their enthusiasm. It is above all things necessary to enable them to make war in such a manner, that by shortening the duration of its evils, its effects may be less injuriously felt. You must therefore be convinced, that it will be proper to supply the department under my charge with means sufficient to accomplish such important objects, and his Majesty's Government, firmly resolved to put down all the efforts of the evil disposed, will demand from the Cortes, through the Minister of Finance, those supplies which may be considered necessary to render effectual the triumph of the national armies, and the noble cause which they defend.

ART. XX.—VARIOUS MILITARY REGULATIONS.

Finally, that nothing may be left undone in the important task of securing the tranquillity of the state, and the advancement of our sacred institutions, there will be proposed to the Congress, such changes in the military organization, as may be considered requisite under the present circumstances.

The organic law for the standing army, and the decree for the national active militia, were framed under the supposition that public tranquillity was not likely to be at any time disturbed; and that the country was far from being about to experience the insurrection of any part of its inhabitants. To carry into effect the provisions of these laws, more time was requisite than that the extraordinary exigencies of the present time afford, especially when many of the measures necessarily connected with the transition from one system to another were not yet carried into effect. Is it extraordinary, then, that it should now be found indispensable to alter or suspend some of the articles of these laws, or to supply their deficiencies by new provisions?

His Majesty's Government, desirous that the national troops should obtain the regulations best calculated to secure the successful issue of its services, has made suitable arrangements with the inspectors for their proposing what may seem proper towards the attainment of this object. The inspectors, being particularly charged with the organization of the forces, are the persons most capable of judging of the good or bad effects of the mode of organization which has been decreed. They are well able to inform the Government of the advantages or the defects of all measures connected with the troops under their care. Their observations will be transmitted to the Government, which will submit those observations, with its opinion thereon, to the Cortes, in order that the Congress may sanction those measures which it is not competent for the executive power to adopt.

Possessed of these data, the wisdom and patriotism of the Cortes will doubtless discover the means of securing the liberty of our country, to which great object will always be devoted his Majesty's government, the valiant Spanish army, and both the militias, which have already acquired so much glory in the defence of our sacred rights.

Madrid, Oct. 1, 1822.

MIGUEL LOPEZ BANOS.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—505—

"Reign of Terror!!!"

Since in these days we have seen that a "large and fair Black Letter" Title may be considered seriously criminal, we shall begin by explaining the origin of the "REIGN OF TERROR" to such of our readers as do not see the Champion of social order. For this purpose, we need not go back to the era of the French Revolution, or rake up the ashes of Robespierre; for the "REIGN OF TERROR" in strong black Letter, with three exulting notes of admiration, as above, is announced in the JOHN BULL of the 2d of April, the very day after the promulgation in its pages of the decision on the New Laws regarding the Press. We thought it necessary to state this, lest our cotemporary, who lately complained against us so bitterly for copying something without due acknowledgment, should in this case also charge us with a base act of plagiarism. We therefore thus plainly and unequivocally declare, that the whole merit of the phrase "REIGN OF TERROR!!!" with three notes of admiration, belongs solely and exclusively to the Calcutta JOHN BULL. Southey predicted that the phrase "Satanic School," which he applied to Byron, would stick: we are no prophets; and shall let time determine whether JOHN BULL's "Reign of Terror," will hereafter brand the period to which he has applied it.

In the same Paper, a "Note," signed BARNY WOMAN, the Atlas of the Party, introduced very conspicuously, after unjustly accusing the Correspondents of the JOURNAL of rendering argument a mere matter of personality and invective, observes—"the decision of yesterday will probably cut short these unprofitable disputes and personal references, to the great ease and comfort of society and the peace of the lieges." In the JOURNAL of the next day, we remarked that "one of the chief benefits of the late act of Legislation is said, by the BULL Party, to be the prevention of personalities." On this sentence JOHN himself observes:—"The BULL Party never said a word about it! A dream of the Editors." We need no longer wonder that John the Sixth has forgotten his Latin Rudiments, when he does not recollect what appeared so conspicuously in his own columns only two days before. Arguments would evidently be lost on such a person, since he has no recollection of the facts on which they are founded, although of the most recent occurrence; and one who is ready in his peculiar Billingsgate, to throw the imputation of "false" and foul upon his opponent, when he ought to reproach his own treacherous memory.

Lord Byron's New Work.

JOHN BULL regards whatever appears in the hated JOURNAL with such an evil eye, that were a chapter of the Bible to be disguised in our columns, so that he could not recognize its origin, we are afraid it would hardly escape the charge of blasphemy. Lately, a Report of a case copied into the JOURNAL accidentally without acknowledgement, was, cut up without mercy: and, in short, an article that is passed over as harmless in other papers, is, when it makes its appearance in our pages, almost sure to be regarded as criminal.

We are therefore not surprised at JOHN BULL's remarks respecting our republication of a Notice of Lord Byron's Periodical Work, entitled THE LIBERAL. Considering the great fame of the author, and the decided Political character of the Publication, not to have made our readers acquainted with it, would have been a dereliction of duty: and, therefore, when we obtained a notice of it, we did not hesitate to put it into the hands of our Printers. On this score, we believe, no peculiar blame can be attached to us, since almost every other Paper in Calcutta,—the JOHN BULL not excepted,—has also published copious extracts from THE LIBERAL: and why should it be withheld from our Readers, more than from the Readers of the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, and every other Indian Paper? The Editor of JOHN BULL must suppose his Readers to have very obtuse intellects indeed, if he imagines they will not perceive, that it is not THE LIBERAL, nor blasphemy, which offends him, but the Paper in which a notice of the work has been published.

We have commonly little time to indulge in remarks and speculations on the multitude of articles that appear daily in our pages; but we never imagine that in publishing accounts of murders, robberies, fire-raisings, &c. our readers will suppose us to approve of these atrocious crimes, unless we take care to brand each with a proper stigma of reprehension; or that if a Notice of a Literary work contains improper passages, it can be supposed we do not abominate blasphemy. We cannot avoid remarking the peculiar impudence of the Editor of JOHN BULL, who interprets our silence thus unwarrantably; since he himself published the review of the same work "without single expression of disgust at, nor not even disapprobation of the most heartless ribaldry that ever appeared on Paper!" More than this: after publishing abundance of extracts from it, he again brings it forward, as if he could never be satiated with ribaldry; and selects the most objectionable parts, and prints them in the very front of his Paper, so that they cannot escape the perusal of his readers. In order to white-wash his conduct in making this second draught from the the LIBERAL, JOHN BULL follows it up with two small extracts from the INDIA and GOVERNMENT GAZETTES, which characterise the work in the terms it deserves; but if he will turn to the JOURNAL of Friday last, he will find that we had set him the example; as we there republished the remarks of the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, adopting them as expressing our own sentiments. If, therefore, JOHN BULL is satisfied with his conduct, we have much more reason to be satisfied with ours; as without believing that our readers will peruse blasphemy with other feelings than those of disgust, we have not taken such pains, as our cotemporary, to force it upon their attention.

Meteorology for March.

Wind variable till the middle of the month. 24th, windy. The wind from the Southward, all day. Several cloudy days and foggy mornings. Three squalls. Thunder day, 1. Rainy days, 5. Rain collected, 1.39 inch. Evaporation, about $7\frac{1}{4}$ -inches. —Barometer, highest, 30.16; lowest, 29.75.—Thermometer, in doors, 69 to 90°; Difference, 21; without, in the shade, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 94 $\frac{1}{2}$; in the sun, 106°, on the 29th; on the grass, 60°, on the 2d and 15th.

March 1822.—Rainy days, 6: some heavy falls of rain.—Thermometer, within, 65 to 86 $\frac{1}{2}$.

A statement of Births and Deaths should form part of a Meteorological Journal; but I have it not in my power to supply this desideratum, and I doubt whether any one person could do it. It can only be effected by the united exertions of many.

The Meteorologists in England are anxious to see a continuation of Dr. Balfour's Barometrical Observations. I fear few people would have resolution enough to set up, even for a month, to register observations at every half hour. If I were to assist, I should not think of doing it with any kind of Mountain Barometer. The best mode of proceeding would be, by using a Barometrical Clock, which would give a continual register.

It has been said that the Barometer is not to be depended upon for measuring small heights, and the truth of this remark has been lately confirmed by additional facts. In 1821 several gentlemen in various parts of England agreed to make simultaneous observations for the purpose of ascertaining the relative elevations of their stations, the observations were made in every month of the year, but the results differed considerably—no two of them agreed, the greatest height deduced from observations at two of the places was 280 feet and the lowest 190 making a difference of no less than 70 feet in such a small elevation. Some considerable heights however, have been determined by the Barometer with tolerable accuracy; of which the following is an instance.

Elevation of Snowdon in Wales from the north end of Caernarvon Quay to the summit: as determined by different methods.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Wollaston's Thermometrical Barometer | 3646.25 |
| 2. Trigonometrically according to General Roy .. | 3555.4 |
| 3. Barometrically by ditto. | 3548.9 |

New Regulation.

"The Liberties of Nations are from God and Nature, not from Kings."—*Algernon Sydney*.

"Give me the Liberty to know, to utter, and argue freely according to conscience above all Liberties."—*Milton*.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

The BULLITES aware that they cannot advance any precedent, in favor of a power so despotic over the property of the subject, as that conveyed by the New Regulation for the Press, now insult us with quotations from Acts requiring the registry of every Press established in England. No one denies that every Press must be registered; and who objects to this, here? but will BARNEY WOGAN, who is continually crying out for fact or argument, neither of which I have ever been able to discover in any of his Letters—will he, or any other scribbler in the BULL, or even its wise Editor—will any of these, I ask, just be good enough to point out any Act of Parliament, since the Licensing Act which passed in the reign of James the 1st and expired in 1694, that gives the Power to Government of withdrawing the License of a Printer, for offences of the Press without any reference to Law?

It is not the being required to register the Press, the names of the responsible Conductor, Printer, &c. that is complained of; it is the despotic Power with which this Regulation invests the Government, to ruin an individual without trial,—without a hearing of any kind;—and without even intimating to him, the nature of his offence. We are told, indeed, that we may with confidence entrust power of any kind to this Government, for that the members of it are all "honorable men;" and will not abuse it. I do not say, that they will; but against the doctrine, that men are to be entrusted with unconstitutional power, because it is presumed they are not likely to abuse it; I will ever lift up my voice. It is an anti-British doctrine—a doctrine, which, if universally acted upon, would soon destroy every free government in the world; and bring us back the tyranny of the worst periods of our history.

One Writer in the BULL goes back to the reign of Queen Mary for a precedent; and if such precedents are to be acted upon, it will be an act of mercy to send us "packing" as Barny has it, after your Predecessor; for the sooner we get out of a Country where we are to be subject to laws modelled by the precedents of her *mild* reign, the better; or, instead of being denied the expression of our opinions through the Press, we may stand a chance of being roasted, not by Tauric wit, (which is generally harmless enough,) nor by a tropical sun; but by a good layer of burning faggots, for expressing our sentiments in any way, if they happen not to be orthodox. I suppose this LOOKER ON would have no objection (as he is so anxious that the precedent from Mary's reign should be added to those cited by the other BULLITES) to the restoration of the laws for burning witches; and he may very safely contend for it; for if it were in force to day, neither he nor his friends, BARNY and KING LOG, would be in any danger of becoming victims to it. For that Governor that could suspect any of these three, of being a witch, must indeed be "duller than the fat weed that grows on Leithe's banks."

But, Sir, though the LOOKER ON, and some others of the BULLITES, may think a precedent from the reign of Mary, a good guide for framing, or for justifying when framed, a Law for our government in the reign of Geo. IV, I believe that some better justification will be looked for; and that a precedent from some reign subsequent to the dynasty of the Stuarts would be deemed, as Shakespeare has it, more "germaine to the matter" of this Regulation, than one deduced from the reign of the Bloody Mary; but I again defy BARNY or his friends, to produce one. I do not mean a precedent for requiring that Presses should be registered, or licensed, if you please; but a precedent of any power to withdraw that License at the will and pleasure of Government with or without reason assigned and without any reference to the Laws. A precedent, I say, of any Law conveying

to the King in Council, the power to ruin a Printer and Owner of a Paper, by withdrawing his License for an offence, of which he the King in Council is constituted by such precedent, the judge by which, in fact, he is in the case, accuser, judge, and executioner. If any of the BULLITES can produce me such a precedent, I will admit it to be in point; though if there be any such act, I say, that it is a disgrace to the statute book.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

April 5, 1823.

ANGUS VERUS.

Ameen Court at Hoogly.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

As you have given admission to the Letter of AN OBSERVER, I claim, from your impartiality, the insertion of the following lines (in reply to it) in the pages of your widely circulated Paper.

The individual who cannot substantiate facts, generally recurs to a false name as a mask to ensure that protection, which otherwise he might not obtain: the writer of this article is aware of what he has to advance, what to substantiate, and of his own ability to say more than what meets the eye in print: at present, he annexes his real name with full liberty to make use of it, whenever that of the OBSERVER is disclosed.

I am, Sir, Your's obediently,

PHILO THEMIS.

Eraque ad Isthmias auro potiora favilli.—*Stat. Syllo 2.*
Corinthian brass more precious far than gold.

Were we justified in believing every assertion made by such writers who like the one in question, set up themselves as Pharsus of public zeal, (with no right to such pretensions) to point out all the evil which they imagine or invent; we might feel grateful to their laudable love of justice, which incites to devote their time to lacerations of such an invidious nature, as the one to which I allude.

But when we are told that such assertions, as are made by the OBSERVER, are for the most part exaggerated, and that they have their origin either in disappointment or ignorance; we may form an estimate of the quantum of laudable zeal he possesses: and whether it is truly directed with an eye to the public weal, or to his own dear interests.

I shall not trespass longer on your time and columns, Mr. Editor, with my own observations, but proceed to facts, as more efficient weapons to subdue an individual; who on his part, although vulnerable, has never felt the private or public attacks of the Dutchman; and who, for aught I know, might to this moment have remained unnoticed in that obscurity which so befits him, and from which he has attempted to emerge by his unprovoked attack on a Character well known, and justly esteemed, for his integrity and philanthropy, merely to serve the sordid ends he had in view.

In the first place, I distinctly deny the assertion of the OBSERVER, in as far as he says, that he has not any interest of his own to serve; for it is unfounded.

In the second place, the administration of Justice in the British Court at Hoogly, is not entrusted to the Ameen, but is in the hands of the Judge and Magistrate, and his Register.

Thirdly, the administration not of justice in general, but of some trivial civil suits, is in the hands, not of a Dutchman, but of a Native of Bremen; who has for many years served the British Government in the capacity of assistant to the Commissioner of the Foreign Settlements, and as Ameen in the Court of Hoogly; thus situated, he has attained the knowledge of the Laws and Regulations, and the Native Language;—advantages which the OBSERVER cannot boast of;

Monday, April 7, 1823.

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It is not character, but a good character alone, that secures the confidence of all parties; this the Ameen possesses, and the Functionaries who have successively filled up the situation at Hoogly, can all (without exception) vouch that his has remained unsullied, amidst, no doubt many temptations. These remarks are wrested from the writer, by the fifteenth and sixteenth lines of the **OBSERVER**; let these be compared by him with the eighth and ninth lines, and then let the malicious insinuator refer to all the Natives of the District for information, he will then find that Truth courts exposure, and that Falsehood seeks dark corners,—to shun the light which it cannot bear.

P. T.

Gambling at Penang.

"The doves are censur'd, while the crows are spar'd."

Sir, To the Editor of the Journal.

It was, I think, in one of your JOURNALS for November last, I perused a letter on the "INHOSPITALITY OF PENANG," subscribed, "A VOYAGER." The charge is so universally allowed to be void of any foundation, that any further observation appears to be superfluous; and more particularly, after the reply by "A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD;" and although the practice of making public such emptiness' merits blame, it will appear more so, when it is understood that the author of the scandal abovementioned, was of that rank, that is not always admitted even into Hotels and Inns in Europe; some apology may therefore be adduced in favor of the society of Penang for neglecting this "bird of passage." A good deal of pains were taken in making inquiries regarding the responsibility of this stranger; and the remarks that are now made, are fearlessly submitted as beyond contradiction. To attack our just claims to hospitality, for which we have ever been greatly celebrated, was very injudicious; and has brought suspicion on every part of his otherwise meritorious performance.

Had our Author been more candid he would have observed many vices worthy of reprobation, and particularly, one shamelessly carried on in all our public resorts; had he remarked, that from the prevalence of gambling alone, he had induced belief that the character of the Society here had been greatly perverted within the last few years, he might have been assured that he would have met with no contradiction; the advocates of this evil propensity being so numerous as to involve the majority of the Society; and of this great number all are not Bachelors. It may be said, that it is the duty of the Magistrate to administer the remedy; but this is no easy matter when it is considered, that in a community where every one supposes himself a King, an Emperor, a Bashaw or some other equally important personage, and views his neighbour as a being of a very inferior composition. To talk of *Law* to them would be certain invitation to have one's head endangered or threatened with 'hair-triggers, and our bodies made liable to perforation with swords and daggers. The Chinese and Natives are punished severely enough for this vice of gambling; and why should not those who waste their health and strength, and peace of mind for the gratification of this bad passion? who sit up for nights together (independently of the opérations of the same east carried on during the day in our highways and streets) the one winning what he knows the other has not the power to pay, without borrowing, or some other discreditable way; while the other loses that he is sensible is not his own, and gives his formidable "I. O. U." to his successful adversary with as great sang-froid, as if he were the possessor of a potent fund of Spanish dollars. Characters like these, who must live upon their friends or starve, who would much rather save the fourth part of a rupee to gamble with, than appropriate their salaries to maintain genteel and respectable appearances, to pay the arrears of their servants' wages, and to supply their own wants, are very fit subjects for public reprobation. Had our Voyager touched on this topic, he would have rendered society a substantial benefit, as it would have compelled these pests to fly the public resorts at least, if not to take shame unto themselves, and have rid peace-

able people from the noise and disgrace of this disgusting practice when they are transacting their daily affairs.

The omission may now be remedied; and you cannot oblige the well disposed of this Community more, than by giving insertion to my letter, which is perfectly free from personality.

A celebrated author, with whom every one ought to be acquainted, asks,—"Can there be a more low and servile condition, than to be ashamed or afraid to see any one man breathing?" and adds, "yet he that is much in debt, is in that condition with relation to twenty different people." These words I recommend to all gamblers to digest diligently, and to keep in mind that his creditor may say he is "unjust" without defamation.

Your obedient Servant,

Feb. 16, 1823.

NO MAN'S ENEMY.

A Visitor's Opinions.

Sir, To the Editor of the Journal.

I have spent some months agreeably enough in this Paed City: I have enjoyed the Society of many good and enlightened characters; I have partaken of feasts, and frisked at assemblies—received more kindness than ceremony; but, yet, I long for Home, and would not leave my hearth again, for all its treasures, pomps, and vanities.

You are outcasts—disguise it as you may—palliate it as you please—you are cut off from the great body of your patriotic family, or at best, a writhing extremity almost dissevered from its parent, and struggling for release or reunion.—I pray you may succeed.

You have a fine climate; at least I have found it delightful since I arrived in it—but neither is that, or the tone of opinion, necessary to thrive in it, sufficiently bracing for my Northern constitution.

Had I the abilities, I could sketch the outline of an interesting period:—one, which has filled me with wonder and astonishment; and yet in those accustomed to Eastern rule, I can observe no mark, nor trace, of either! No—Transmission would never disturb my peace—that bug-bear would come to me without its terrors—and pitiable, indeed, must be those, to whom Banishment from Arbitrary Sway and Despotic Power, may seem a punishment.

Banishment without Trial, admits of no other appellation. I leave you, grateful for your kindness to a stranger; one who, when older will not cease to think of you, perhaps to raise his feeble voice by wielding his pen in favor of your political liberties—till then farewell. I have seen and heard enough—full enough to convince me, that, open prosecutions in the Courts of Law and Courts Military, are more congenial to my habits and sentiments, and more likely to obtain just decisions, than exparte investigations, when founded on individual and biased opinions, interested feelings, prejudices, or secret, which may therefore be false or malicious information!

The proposed Bye-Law can never be registered; for it is repugnant to those Laws, the organs or interpreters of which are bound to respect. It can be no value to this Government, whose Legislation is just, wise, and beneficent, and it is so; for it is by all parties fully appreciated and applauded. It can only be sought for, by those who have neglected, or intend to neglect, their duties; by those who would torture the meaning of Statistics, or as yours are called Rules and Regulations; and by those who would abuse the power of patronage, or any other delegated power, invested in them. These, I hope, you have not.

Vale, Yours

Off Saugor, March 28.

D. J. O.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA, THIS-DAY.

	N.	M.
Morning.....	0	0
Evening.....	0	30

On the Employment of time.

UTENDUM EST ETATE; CITO PEDE PRATERIT ETAS.

To the Editor of the Journal

SIR,

The subject on which I now write has employed so many pens, that I might be accused of temerity for entering a path already so much trodden ; but, as I shall confine my remarks to this country, I hope they will not be altogether useless.

The subject I propose to dilate on, is the employment of Time ; for, when I look around me and see hours, weeks, and years consumed, or rather passed by without the slightest disposition to turn them to account, I am filled with melancholy reflections, on what we were made for, and how we answer the intentions of our Maker. How are we distinguished from the beasts of the field ? is it not by that best and noblest of all gifts—our Reason ? And how much have we to answer for, if we do not exercise that gift, either for our own good or that of others ; for the improvement of our minds, that we may fulfil the intention of the Great Architect, who built the mighty fabric of the universe, and approach as near to his own perfection as it is possible for human nature to do. This seems so clear and obvious that I cannot remark without astonishment, the apparent ignorance of some, of the great end of our creation, and the indifference of others to every thing that tends to promote it. In India this mental torpidity appears to prevail to a greater degree than in our own country ; and I cannot impute this, as some are inclined to do, wholly to the climate ; for let us enquire how young men generally enter their career in this country, as the rest of their lives depend in a great measure upon it, and we shall find that their own imprudence, more than the enervating effects of the climate, tends to deprive them of that energy of mind which a reasonable being ought to possess.

Whatever the profession of a young man may be, if he is destined for an Indian life, he generally arrives in the country between sixteen and twenty-one years of age, with a good school education, but with a total ignorance of the world ; and this I conceive to be the most critical moment of his life : he has, without experience, and often without a friend or adviser, to bear up against innumerable temptations ; or if he allows himself to be carried with the stream (as is generally the case) he lays up a store of misery from which it costs him years to extricate himself ; or perhaps he sinks, drawn in by the vortex of dissipation, never to rise again. The facility of getting money, induces him to contract debts for the prosecution of pleasures ; which his suddenly finding himself his own master and free from constraint, leads him to pursue.

After a time, he is obliged, from a stop being put to his drafts, to rouse himself from the dream into which he has fallen : and he finds an enormous debt on his shoulders with nothing to show for it ; except, perhaps, a shattered constitution and the contraction of habits, baneful and pernicious, which he has not (now,) strength of mind enough to shake off. Thus he resigns himself to a kind of lethargic despair, his mind so impaired by a course of rest and pleasure, that he cannot (even if he attempts) bring himself to the prosecution of any study that requires serious attention. The stock of knowledge he brought with him from school, not having been augmented must, necessarily, have decreased ; for the mind of man cannot stand still ; he gives himself up to the bottle and hookah, and the perhaps to cards ; and, in a few years, he becomes quite an altered being.

I ask, if I have over-drawn this character ?—I think I may anticipate the mournful answer : but, on the other hand, we have many instances of a contrary description, which while they call forth our admiration, ought to excite our emulation also. Have we not an Ochterlony, a Malcolm, a Courtenay Smith, a Webb, and a Fell, with many others ; who, by proper use of their Time, have raised themselves to eminence and distinction ? and who, with no more advantages than we all possess, have conquered difficulties and overcome all the obstacles which climate, &c.

have thrown in their way ? Then let us, like them, work our way to the same honours they enjoy ; or if we should not reap the same reward of our industry, we shall, by a proper employment of our TIME, lay up a store of knowledge that will be an inexhaustible source of comfort in old age, and enable us, more or less, to promote the good of our fellow creatures.

Rakjapootana, March 15, 1823.

K —

Farewell to Erin.

Being repeatedly solicited by the young Wanderer, we indulge him by giving insertion to the following Effusion : but we hope he will excuse us for the liberty we take, in recommending him to cultivate a greater intimacy with the Muses, before he submits his productions to the public.—ED.

Farewell to the land of my Sire,
Farewell to the day I have seen,
Farewell to its bards and its lyre,
And the hills with their mantles of green !

Abroad am I now doom'd to wander,
To seek after honor and fame :
But hard is my fate thus to sunder,
Which adds fresh stings to my pain !

O Erin, my country, neglected
By wretches both sordid and mean !
Why should your just claims be rejected,
Whose heroes have not bled in vain ?

Farewell to your once smiling vallies,
Adieu, O my country, oppress !
May you yet be united and happy,
To afford a poor wanderer rest.

P. M.

Zeal of proselytism.

(From the *Mirat-ul-Ukkbar*.)

The exalted in name and in rank, Sir Henry Blosset, the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, who departed this life a few days after his welcome arrival in this country, from his natural humanity, at his last moments lamented and said : "Would to Heaven the Natives of this country through the Grace of the most merciful Deity, were delivered from the darkness of untruth and would imbibe the rays of true religion." Assuredly this supplication of the heart indicates the firmness of the faith of this benevolent personage in the religion of Jesus (on whom be peace). However such good wishes (viz. the promulgation of one's own creed and inviting other men to adopt one's own faith and religious observances) were not peculiar to that most eminent person ; as a great many inhabitants of this country and particularly such Moosulmauns, as influenced by a religious spirit, both during life and at the moment of their death, consider the propagation of their own religion and the conversion of others, as the highest of all good actions. Saades—(ou whom be mercy) on this subject beautifully observed :

Yuke Juhood o Moosulman, nimum me-kurdund,
Choonauki khawandh girift oz piqqi ueshanum
Bn-taaze goft Moosulmann gur een qoobal-i mun ;
Doorost nest, Khoosdaya ! Juhood meeran-um ;
Yuhood goft bu-tuoreynt mekhorm snogund
Ugar khilaf koonum humcho to Moosulmanum
Gur-az busset-i zameen uql moon idam gordud
Bukhood gooma nu barud beech kus ki-badanum.

A Jew and a Moosulman were disputing,
So that from their disputes, I was forced to smile :
The Moosulman said in jest—If this voucher of mine,
Be not correct, O God, cause me to die a Jew :
The Jew said, I swear by the Law of Moses,
If I do otherwise, I am a Moosulman like thyself. [the earth,
If (says the Poet) common sense should cease from the surface of
No one would think of himself that he is not wise.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Blackwood's Magazine.

(From its Admirer—the Calcutta Magazine.)

We are, upon the whole, admirers of EBONY. (1) We like his wit, although it is sometimes a little coarse; and we laugh at his *retorts courteous*, although frequently too personal to our taste. His politics are still more to our mind: and we are, therefore, sorry, when we see him, descending from the eminence, on which he has long stood.—Some kind correspondent—but a very incorrect one—has furnished him with several articles, entitled “CALCUTTA,” and we are really ashamed to see the very shabby figure, which we and ours, cut in the pages of Christopher North. We are afraid, Ebony will let the secret out, that notwithstanding all we *Bengalees* think of ourselves, there is really very little about us, worth being printed. Blackwood is, however, likely enough to get all, that there is, with which to amuse his readers: he has found a correspondent whom no very rigorous notions of decorum appear to restrain; and who seems to think it perfectly legitimate and amiable, to hold up, if he can, to ridicule, the foibles and peculiarities of the friend, who received him at his table, when a stranger in India, and promoted his views and interest, with all that liberality, which we are happy to say, still exists amongst us, notwithstanding the very bad use, which is often made of it. It is the fate of those, who are settled in this country, to be very often intruded upon by such adventurers. They come here in some anomalous capacity; and with all speed, they set their wits to work, to cut out employment for their hands, to which the purses of our wealthy merchants and others too liberally contribute. Hence new projects start up, and flourish for a while, until the disorder, bred by the rankness of disobedience and licentiousness, renders a change of air, necessary to the charlatan; or splendid projects of overcoming all the dangers of a *Sunderbund* residence, are entertained, until the liver reminds the projector, that a colder climate is necessary. The worthy gentlemen, who have been admitted into the privacies of our society, are no sooner set adrift again in their native country, than they run, to feed the growing appetite of the public, for that species of literary food, which the annals of scandal supply. (2) But we are really sorry to see a respectable work, like BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, giving room to a dealer in this sort of ware. The distance, at which this ingrate is placed, gives him security, that he may go far with impunity, in speaking of those, who once took him by the hand, when floating in the crowd of less fortunate, but more deserving adventurers.

We have been led into these observations by perusing the article entitled “Calcutta Press” in the September Number of BLACKWOOD

(1) This (almost) unqualified approbation of BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, will undoubtedly be highly prized by the Revellers in the Land of Ambrose; such applause being quite a rarity to them: for with the exception of the infamous London JOHN BULL and perhaps its Indian imitator, we recollect no other publication whatever, either lay or clerical, that has dared to identify its principles with the writers of the Chaldean Manuscript. “Wit, sometimes a little coarse,” and “retorts courteous, frequently too personal to our taste,” is gentle censure indeed when bestowed by a Preacher of the Gospel on the irreverend parodist of Scripture, the audacious defender of a system of personality and moral assassination. This mild reproof of the mere manner and execution of the work combined, with a general expression of admiration, implies tacitly the strongest approbation of the diabolical principles on which it is conducted; and while the professed Guardians of Religion and Morals lend such things their sanction, we need no longer wonder at the Public mind being polluted by the anonymous calumnies of the FRIEND (of and) TO BANKS, NIGEL, SEMPERIUS, and BARREY WOOD.

(2) The Moral drawn by the Reviewer from the Article, is really worthy of him. Because one Anonymous writer in BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE who, unfortunately for his credit with the Reviewer, speaks in favor of a Free Press, states some facts in proof of its existence, which the Reviewer thinks should not have been mentioned: therefore the Moralist endeavours to damp the generous spirit of Indian Hospitality, by attempting to create a prejudice against all who may arrive in this country in need of friends and patronage. Admitting Blackwood's Correspondent to have been guilty of the impropriety imputed to him, would this justify the Reviewer in extending (as he would illiberally do) the blame of such conduct to all Adventurers generally? From such a line of argument, we may easily judge, that he is no admirer of Goldsmith's picture of the Village Parson, when the Poet says—

Blest that abode where want and pain repair
And every stranger finds a ready chair.

the Oriental Reviewer is not likely to join in the blessing. Another Poet affords a picture, which might be more to his taste:

Bonighted wanderers the forest o'er,
Curse the saved candle and unopened door;
While the ganut mastiff growling at the gate
Affrights the beggar whom he longs to eat.

There is no difficulty whatever in discovering the writer to belong to the class, to which we have alluded; and so far, the importance, attached to his estimate of our character and virtues, is not much worth, as himself never stood high amongst us. We did, however, expect, that he would have adhered to something, like the appearance of truth, in stating what he gives as facts, even although he himself is the hero of his own story. But his departure from veracity is singularly gross; and we would really advise Ebony, to be careful, what he publishes from the pen of this Correspondent, otherwise he will bring his Magazine into disrepute here, and we shall bring it into the same disrepute in England—howbeit, that we set up as Critics on Ebony, and must necessarily enjoy a most extensive circulation in Europe, not to say—over the whole world. But to be serious—We can assure our friend Ebony, that his article “CALCUTTA” is not at all relished here. We don't like “knuld kail het azen,” and when he retails stories to us about a squabble between the Raja Rikvan and the redoubtable Knight of the Mirror, how the deuce does he imagine, that we are to be amused by them? But it is rather too much, in narrating his story, to tell us, that this squabble led to the taking away the censorship of the Press in India!! Blackwood may believe his correspondent; and his readers may think him a great man, who brought about so great an event: but it is no more the case, than that the Clerical Editor, as alleged by Ebony's Correspondent, wrote a paragraph in a Newspaper, so violent that the Censor sent it out. It is true, however, and we beg Ebony to believe it, for we speak on excellent authority, even the documents ipsissima, now before us—that the Jay-Editor, alluded to by his Correspondent—and mayhap his Correspondent himself—did write such a violent libel upon his Clerical brother, in order to pay court to a particular friend, that the Censor sent it out, and the Editor published it separately. The Editor of the MIRROR took no notice of this libel whatever; he answered it not in any way, nor attempted any answer. We notice this bit of important history, *en passant*, just to let Ebony know, that his pages are not likely to become vehicles of truth, in regard to the acts and deeds of us Bengalees, if he trusts to the contributions of “CALCUTTA.” We should really regret to see him falling estimation, in this part of the world, by admitting the stuff, which he seems unaccountably to value, as both true and important, when, in fact, it is neither the one, nor the other. We are surprised too, that Ebony, who is a very good pious Antiburghar Seceder, should allow his correspondents, to sneer at pious things.—But let us turn from these little trifles, and look to the account, which this wisecrack of a Correspondent of Ebony's, gives of the Calcutta Press, and his sage anticipations, as to the glory, and splendor, and permanence of the grand edifice, which he so greatly contributed to raise!

When the news of “a late recent even” reaches Auld Reekie, Blackwood's Correspondent will no doubt gape with wonder and drop the tear of sorrow, over the fall of *Free Discussion* in India!

We can assure Ebony himself, and all good loyal subjects in Scotland, and elsewhere, that the close of the reign of *Free Discussion* is regarded here, as a fortunate occurrence; and the transmission of certainly its ablest advocate, regarded, as a very necessary, and a very proper act on the part of Government. (3) In Blackwood, Mr. Buckingham is landed in one sentence, and abused in another. Should he, and the writer of Calcutta, lay their heads together, to enlighten the world, as to the state of India, we may anticipate something abounding in “pepper and salt!” but we hope the Ex-Editor of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL will inform Ebony, and his correspondent, that so far from having been acquitted on all the counts of a Criminal Information, filed against him, by the Advocate General, he was never tried on one, nor was there ever a Jury common or special empanelled upon the subject!—another notable instance of the correctness and veracity of Blackwood's Correspondent! Mr. Buckingham had the good fortune to escape from the Information more than once; and it is not very likely, that he will be harassed any more on this subject. (4)

(3) “Is regarded here” being a very vague phrase, we think it necessary to explain its meaning in the present instance. The “close of the Reign of Free Discussion, and the Transmission of Mr. Buckingham,” are no doubt regarded by his personal enemies and Rivals for Public Favor as very fortunate events; but to say that this malignant feeling extends much farther, would be a false libel on the Indian community, who are aware that, but for the bold and indefatigable labours of the Founder of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, the benefits of a Free Press would never have been known in this country. This exposition of the Reviewer's “is regarded here” will prevent it from conveying to Europe the more extensive meaning the writer wishes, but has not the hardihood, to assert in the face of the Indian Public.

(4) The circumstance of Blackwood's Correspondent having confounded the Criminal Information with another Prosecution against Mr. Buckingham, on the counts of which he was acquitted, furnishes the Reviewer with an opportunity of detecting an important inaccuracy. But COLIN BALLANTYNE spoke of this merely as intelligence received from others; and such a mistake, therefore, does not impeach his

It will be seen, from our ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE, that the India Press is about to undergo a very material alteration; and the system of Licenses to be introduced. The object of this regulation is, to give Government as complete a control over the Presses of Indo-Britons as it now possesses over those of Europeans: and the regulation is at once expedient and salutary. The existence of an absolutely Free Press under such a Government, as that of British India, carries absurdity in its very face. (5) Its evils might be easily predicated, while the little experience we have had of it, since Ebony's Correspondent was so kind, as to bestow this boon upon us! has completely satisfied us, that although the great Maga may go on, publishing libels on whom he listeth, and taking his chance of damages, in the Jury Court of Edinburgh, it is neither proper, nor consistent with our safety in this country, that every man, who chooses to throw *slush* (6) upon the Government, should have the benefit of a verdict in the Supreme Court. A more summary mode of procedure is required, on all the grounds of political expediency; and as the Regulations adopted by Government, prevent no one from publishing what he pleases, provided he brings not the Government itself into disrepute, nor even require a censorship of writings previous to publication, as was formerly the practice, we really do not see, how any well disposed citizen can justly complain of them. Knowing the truly loyal sentiments of Maga, and recollecting that of all Tories Ebony, is the most thoroughly twisted, we are sure he will hear of the change in our Press with the greatest pleasure. Should it be in danger of turning the hair of his correspondent's head, from beautiful red, to a dirty grey, we could tell him—how to soothe the sorrow of "CALCUTTA." Let him only invite him to a "Civilization" at Ambrose's: and we much mistake the man, if he is not the first to fill a bumper—if the whisky is good—to "The Fall of the Free Press in India."—We are tired of the stuff which has been written here, about the benefits of a Free Press, and *Liberty of Discussion*, and all that; and really hope the Periodical Publications at home are not to re-susmit us, with sending it back in their pages. (7)

veracity or credibility as to matters actually coming within his own knowledge. Whether Mr. Buckingham be "barrassed any more on this subject" or not, it is no less true that without having an opportunity of proving himself innocent of the offences charged in that Information, it has already subjected him to several thousand rupees of law expenses.

(6) And yet the Reviewer is said to have written a Paper on the *Liberty of the Press*, and sent it to the Whig Brougham, when the present Governor General was Chief Secretary.

(6) This elegant expression means here "Lead, Gum, Pounce, Tape, Leather," and other articles of Stationery—well known to the Reviewer.

(7) The writer is tired of what has been written about the benefits of a Free Press, because "its ablest advocate" taught the Indian Public to despise "the stuff" with which the Reviewer filled his Magazine. This, in a word, is the whole gist of the question. A certain number of Editors and would-be Critics, being scorned and scouted by the Indian Public while the Press enjoyed some degree of Liberty, these disappointed scribblers have combined together to raise a clamour against that free and healthy atmosphere, which proved fatal to their reptile existence: as toads and spiders seek, from instinct, the silence and darkness of the noisome dungeon, most congenial to their constitution.

NATIVE NEWSPAPERS.

A Satis.—A Kaest named Neelmyn Doss, residing at Baudehatee, died on Friday the 9th Churer or 21st March, in the twenty-fourth year of his age, his wife determined to be burned with the body of her husband. The Thanadar of Baudehatee being absent, however, it was deferred for two days; but on Sunday at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the concremation took place, and the living and the dead body, were consumed together; they died without issue.—Shomachar Chundrica.

Murder.—A child has lately been murdered in Toola-bazar for the sake of his jewels. The account of this has already been published, but I deem it right to make remarks on the subject. Children have no power of resistance, but when attacked can only cry; and should they be sent out, or themselves go abroad, ornamented with golden and silver jewels, and without any person with them, the consequence to which it may lead, is well known. What happiness children find in being thus ornamented, and what addition of honour their parents derive from it, I am at a loss to know. The children are insensible of the real value of those ornaments, nor is the reputation of the parents increased by them; they rather serve to do harm to the children, which removes the cause of fears, yet pride becomes rooted in their heart, and they have always the cause of their death with them. To send children to school, ornamented with precious jewels like idols, is to spoil them. It is necessary that all the boys in a school should have no distinctions of dress, or else a boy ornamented above the rest, at last turns out stupid; for he observing that other boys are de-

tite of jewels, thinks himself superior to them, and instead of minding his book, he looks at his jewels; while the others take him not for a man but an idol, and do with him what they would with a toy.—This does much injury to both; consequently it is imprudent to put jewels on the bodies of children. The best example of it may be seen in English Schools, where all the boys are not so distinguished, and where a prince, a son of a merchant, and a son of a kotwal or watchman, are all equal before the master. The boys do not think themselves superior or inferior to each other, nor are they too vain to be instructed by one another in the school. The Christians spend more for bodily enjoyments, than the natives; and are also more opulent than they are. If there were any increase of piety, virtue or honour in putting valuable jewels on the body of school boys, they would assuredly decorate their children with carbuncles, pearls, corals and other precious ornaments from head to foot.—Shomachar Chundrica.

On Saturday the 27th Falgoon, about midnight, a body of robbers entered the house of Gungadhar Chuttopadue, a resident of the village of Benesopore, lying on the borders of Tribanee, and plundered him of all his property. On the very same night, another robbery was committed at the house of a Sudope, residing at another village, near the above one, called Mamospore; these robbers tortured the master of the house in various ways. A robbery was also committed at the house of a Brahman, in Cursa, in the suburbs of zillah Burdwan, on the 28th Falgoon last, whereby the Brahmin has been robbed of all his property. Moreover, a nocturnal attack was made on the house of a Kaest, of the village of Chaprie near Tribanee, which has brought the family to the utmost distress; and about that quarter in Oopuspore, robberies were committed at two different houses in one night. The reason of publishing all these accounts, is because if the Rulers do not adopt any further measures for the preventing of such outrages, they may gradually be more and more increased.—Shomachar Chundrica.

Suicide.—The old mother of Rambullubh Dhoba,^{*} a resident of Khan-shamabagan at Shimoola, in Calcutta, being much distressed by a bowel complaint, and diseases of the eye, voluntarily hung herself, with a rope on the 10th Churer, Saturday, at about 8 o'clock in the morning, and thus put an end to her complaints.—Shomachar Chundrica.

A few days ago, a fresh but dead child was seen on the Chitpore road. A multitude of people flocked about it, and after a minute examination, determined that it was an artificial abortion. We are astonished at this. Alas! how cruel must its mother be! How could she behave herself contrary to the proverbial truth. "The mother is affectionate." Nay, how can this assertion—"No affection is so great as the parental," be applied to her. We are pretty sure that this vile act must have been performed by means of some medicine capable of destroying the fetus, as we have heard, that in many places, chaste women have destroyed their unborn infants merely through the fear of calumny; the principal reason of which, is this, that when they are bit by the serpent of lust, in order to be cured they at once overlook the reputation of their paternal, maternal and matrimonial families, and in an instant find an antidote in their paramour. But omiso (water of life) sometimes produces poison; for it is a great sorrow that being altogether unmerciful and unfeeling, (what is their sensibility! what is their reason! what is their virtue?) they themselves become the instrument of the destruction of their own child in the womb.—Shomachar Chundrica.

Burning of a Gram Boat.—On the night of Thursday last (the 27th March) a Fire broke out on a Boat of Gram, and consumed the Gram, and a greater part of the Boat, so as to make it unfit for business.—Shomachar Chundrica.

* Washerman.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, APRIL 5, 1823.

	BUY...SELL
Remittable Loans,	Rs. 30 0 29 8
Unremittable ditto,	7 0 6 8
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for 18 Months, dated 30th of April 1822,	25 0 24 0
Bank Shares,	6000 0 5900 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,	207 0 206 8
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 6 per cent.	at 3 8 per cent.
Government Bills, Discount,	at 3 8 per cent.
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 6 months, at 3 8 per cent.	

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,	5 0 per cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange,	3 8 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit, open date,	5 0 per cent.
To 3 Months Certain,	4 0 per cent.

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Penang Gazette.

Penang Gazette., Feb. 12.—At sun-rise yesterday morning minute guns to the number of 43, corresponding with the age of his Excellency the late Jan Samuel Timmerman Tuyesen, Esq. Governor of Malacca, were fired from the ramparts of Fort Cornwallis, conformably to a Government Order of the 10th instant, during which time the Garrison Flag was lowered half-mast high.

The ship **GEORGIANA**, Captain R. Babcock, from Calcutta, the 20th, and Portuguese Ship **Luz**, Captain S. D. Ramos, from the same place, the 25th ultimo, anchored in the harbour on Sunday afternoon.

February 15, 1823.—The Ship **MORNING STAR**, Captain F. Monat, from Manila the 14th January and Singapore the 4th February, entered the harbour on Wednesday Morning. No vessels were at Singapore and Malacca when the **MORNING STAR** passed.

Same day the following Ships left the harbour, viz. Ship **WIL- LINGTON**, Captain G. Maxwell, for Java. Ship **MICERVA**, Captain R. G. Trill, for Rangoon. On the following day the Ships **GEORGIANA**, R. Babcock, and **DIANA**, Captain S. Gautiere, sailed for the Coast.

February 19, 1823.—No Arrivals since our last.

The Ships **ALEXANDER** and **MORNING STAR**, left the harbour on Sunday evening last; the former for the Eastward and the latter for Madras and Bengal.

Suicide.—A most melancholy occurrence took place in the harbour on Sunday morning on board the Ship **MAITLAND**. About 7 o'clock. Mr. Arnes, the Chief Mate of that Ship, put an end to his existence with a Pistol. The cause of this rash act is not ascertained; but it appears that he talked incoherently and seemed otherwise sad and restless on the preceding evening, and during the night fired off a Pistol through his Cabin Port. The following morning he called for the Third Mate and requested to be relieved from duty, as he was then going to bed, and immediately after the report of a Pistol was heard in his Cabin, on opening which he was found laying dead, with his head most shockingly shattered. The Pistol it appears was levelled a little above the temple, and the whole of the right side of his skull was blown away, and instant death consequently followed.

The deceased was generally and much respected in the Service to which he belonged, as well as by those with whom he had been acquainted.

A Coroner's Inquest was held on the Body, and the verdict was Insanity.

February 22, 1823.—The Ship **MAITLAND**, Captain W. Kinsey, left the harbour on the 19th for Rangoon.

February 16, 1823.—On Monday evening, anchored in the harbour the Ship **HASHMY**, Captain J. J. Denham, from Singapore the 13th and Malacca the 17th instant, **Passengers**:—Capt. M'Donnell, and Mr. Watts

Yesterday afternoon came to an anchor the Ship **CERES**, Capt. H. B. Pridham, from Madras the 13th ultimo.

Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Toosey, and Lieut. Read, H. M. 41st Regiment.

We understand that Capt. M'Donnell has brought from Siam a most valuable and rare collection of Curiosities; among which is a Band of Music containing every Instrument used by the people of that Country and presented to him by the young Prince Chow Fa, all of which with a small State Boat, 50 feet long, are now in the possession of Sir Stamford Raffles.

Captain M'Donnell has also, procured a number of Sacred and other Siamese Books, which we trust may throw a light upon the History of a Nation so little known to Europeans, and we look forward with impatience to the period when Sir Stamford will gratify the Literary world with their translation.

The Siamese, we understand from Captain M'Donnell, were erecting a 50 Gun Battery on the Shoal opposite to Pak-name near the entrance of the River. This intelligence confirms the report brought by the Ketch **BOA FORTUNA** a short time ago.

By private information received at Malacca, through a Siamese Junk, we learn that Captain Thissell, commander of the Grab Brig **DADALOW** has been scalped at Siam. We earnestly hope, however, that this report will prove to be without any foundation.

A serious fire broke out in the Town of Malacca, at the back of the Missionary College, on the 7th instant, by which seven Native Houses have been consumed: but we are happy to add that no lives have been lost.

The **VALETTA**, from Calcutta, arrived at Singapore on the 13th instant, the **INDIANA** was boarded off Mount Formosa on the —, and the **WELLINGTON** had anchored in Malacca Roads, when the **HASHMY** got under weigh; Passengers all well.

The **DUNVEGAN CASTLE**, Capt. Campbell, and **ARGYLE**, Capt. Harding, have passed the Island: the former for Bombay and the latter for Madras.

Malays and Siamese.—It is reported that a Battle has been fought between the Malays and Siamese about 20 days ago, at Pera. The King of Salangor, it appears, proceeded with an armed force to Pera and attacked the Siamese, who were completely routed; and amongst the killed, (the number of which we have not ascertained,) is a Siamese Chief. The War will, no doubt, be continued and attempts made to re-instate the King of Queda in his Dominions.

Another Suicide.—A week has only elapsed since we reported a melancholy occurrence of self destruction; and we have again the painful task to record another instance of this rash and lamentable crime. On Sunday last a Sepoy of the Local Corps shot himself through the body with his Musket, which he pointed at the pit of his stomach, and instantly expired.

Sporting Intelligence.**NAGPORE RACES.****FIRST DAY'S RUNNING.**

Mr. White's Horses **Clown** and **Sillahadar**, received forfeit for the first and second Maidens.

THIRD RACE.

Third Subscription Maiden Sweepstakes of 300 Rupees each Subscriber, half forfeit, free for all Galloways, 13 hands 3 inches and under, that never started for Plate, Purse, Cup, Match, or Sweepstakes; carrying 8 st. one—and a half miles heat.

Mr. White's bay A. galloway **Paddy Whack**.

Mr. North's bay A. g. **Geordie**.

The Horses had a fine start, scoring it from the Post and running neck and neck for the first mile, when **Paddy** made his push and headed by a neck, this advantage he continued to hold, winning by about a length, in 3' 5"—this was a beautiful and well contested Race.

Three Subscribers paid forfeit to Lieutenant Barton's **Pony Moggy**, for the Pony Maiden Match of 50 Gold Mohurs.—P. P. st. lb.

Mr. North's c. A. g. **Spartan**,

0

Mr. White's b. A. h. **Taffy**,

0

One—two miles Heat.

Taffy was so decidedly the favorite, that soon after starting the odds of 2 to 1 were freely offered on him; **Spartan** took the lead at a slapping rate, **Taffy** holding hard about twenty yards behind, till they had run a mile, when he neared **Spartan** and made a push for the lead in the last half mile, but could not gain it, **Spartan** winning in good style by a length and a half.

Time 4' 4"

Private Match for 10 Gold Mohurs.—P. P.

Mr. East's c. p. **Pack**,

8

Mr. Welchman's c. p. **Ap Hazard**,

6

One—one and a half miles Heat.

Pack took the lead, leaving **Ap Hazard** twenty-five or thirty yards behind, which, however he made up in the last half mile and won in good style by two lengths, in 3' 15"

SECOND DAY'S RUNNING.**FIRST RACE.**

The Resident's Plate not being contested, the sum of 600 Rupees is voted from the Fund, for a Handicap Race—entrance 60 Rupees.

Mr. White's b. A. h. **Liccumdoddie**,

0

Mr. North's b. A. g. **Geordie**,

12

Heats two miles.

1st Heat—A fine start, both Horses holding for the first mile, when they made play and run close till near home, when **Geordie** headed and won by two lengths, in 4' 14"

2d Heat—Both Horses went off at score, close running for the first quarter of a mile, when **Liccumdoddie** headed by three or four lengths and won easy by about the same distance, in 4' 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

3d Heat—Run and won exactly the same as the second heat.

Time 4' 16"

SECOND RACE.

Pony Plates of 200 Rupees from the Fund, free for all Ponies 13 hands and under, carrying 7 st. 7 lb.—heats one mile—entrance 50 Rupees to be added.—Ponies that have won public Money prior to this meeting, to carry 5 lb. extra.

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Lieutenant Erskine's c. p. *Puck*, 7 12
Mr. Welchman's c. p. *Ap Hazard*, 7 12

1st Heat.—*Puck* took the lead in fine style but the bottom of *Ap Hazard* told in the run and he won by half a neck, in 2' 9".

2d Heat.—Run much the same as the first, *Ap Hazard* winning by about a length and a half, in 2' 10".

THIRD DAY'S RUNNING.

FIRST RACE.

The Rajah's Plate not being contested, the sum of 600 Rupees is given from the Fund, free for all Horses to be weighed by the Committee; entrance 60 Rupees to be added—heats one and a half mile.

Mr. White's b. A. g. *Padre Gur*, 8 0
Mr. North's b. A. g. *Geordie*, 8 0

1st Heat.—Both Horses went off at score, close running for the first quarter of a mile, when *Padre Gur* headed about two lengths and won easy by about the same distance, in 3' 5".

2d Heat.—Both Horses went off at score, close running for the first quarter of a mile, when *Padre Gur* headed as in the first heat, *Geordie*, however brought up his distance in the run, in winning the lead about sixty yards from home and winning by half a length, in 3' 8"—both Horses being brought to the whip.

3d Heat.—Run exactly as the second heat, *Geordie* winning by a length, in 3' 10"—both Horses brought to the whip—*Padre* had been out of training for some days and had not recovered his wind.

Hunter's Plate of 600 Rupees from the Fund, free for all Horses (excluding English Blood), carrying 10 st. 7 lb.—heats one and a half miles—entrance 100 Rupees to be added.—There are two hedge leaps of 4 feet in height by 2 feet in breadth.

Mr. East's g. A. h. *Quaker*.
Mr. White's b. A. h. *Jimmie*.
Mr. Welchman's b. A. h. *Father Paul*.

Quaker took the lead, *Jimmie* ten yards behind, *Father Paul* holding in the rear; after taking the first leap, *Quaker* bolted and ran about one hundred yards towards the middle of the Course, the other Horses taking both leaps in fine style, close running between *Father Paul* and *Jimmie*, the latter taking the lead when near home and winning by a neck, in 3' 30"—*Quaker* was distanced and *Paul* drawn after the first heat.

Private Subscription Sweepstakes of 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscribers.—P. P. for untrained Horses, carrying 9 st. the straight half mile; 8 Horses entered, the Race was won by Mr. Crump's g. h. *Wragg*, in 1' 1".

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
April 5	Marq. of Hastings	British	J. Barclay	Portsmouth	Oct. 23
5	Ceylon	British	J. Frazer	Colombo	Feb. 26
5	Helen	British	J. Rowson	Bourbon	Feb. 6

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 4, 1823.

At Diamond Harbour.—CONDE DO RIO PARDO, (P.)—MANGLES, outward-bound, remains.—SCOTIA, inward-bound, remains.

Hedges.—NEPTUNE, and ALFRED, outward-bound, remain.
Sauger.—MINERVA, outward-bound, remains.

Passengers.

Passengers per Ship *Marquis of Hastings*, Captain James Barclay, from Portsmouth the 23d. of October, and Madras the 27th of March.

From London.—Mrs. Paris, Wife of the Reverend Mr. Parish; Reverend Mr. Shepherd; Reverend Mr. Brown; Mr. Smith, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Farie, Cadet; Mr. H. Jop, Free Mariner; Mr. Colman; and Mr. Bennett.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL.]
8 1½ x 9	On London 6 Months sight, per Sicca Rupees, ..	2 4 9
	Bombay 90 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees, ..	92
	Madras ditto, 94 x 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees,	6
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	Bank Shares Premium 60 to 62 per cent.	

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Late Lord Bishop.

The following Names have been sent in of Subscribers to the Monument to be erected in Memory of the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The (late) Ven. Archdn. Loring.	The Hon. J. H. Harrington.
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Marquess of Hastings.

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	500
Pata.	356
— Douglas, 100	Barrackpore.
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— Tippet, 50	on the 13th March, 13,450
	Total 16,724
Balasore.	
Wm. Blent, 200	
E. R. Broughton, 200	
W. Dent, 100	
W. Manning, 50	
Forrester, 100	
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April 1822.	
	JAMES BRYCE, Secy.
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